The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873. NUMBER 354.

COAL.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

1 West Randolph-st.

Lackawanna	$9.50
Cannel Coal	10.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
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Minonk	8.00
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal Reduction made on Coal by Car Load.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"A Word to the Wise."

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued. We have just placed on our Counters a good assortment of FALL and WINTER TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, and BEAVERS.

We Discount TEN PER CENT on all Garments ordered of us during remainder of August, 1873.

WEDDING GARMENTS a Specialty.

SERVANTS' LIVERY made to measure.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

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WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

THE CHICAGO GRAPHIC IS OUT TO-DAY.

FOR SALE BY NEWSDEALERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies....2 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
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Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

JUST READY,

The Homoeopathic Family Guide, for the use of Twenty-eight Principal Remedies in the treatment of the more simple forms of disease. By GEORGE E. SHIPMAN, M. D. Together with directions for the treatment of Dengue and Yellow Fever, by W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D., New Orleans, La. Eighth Edition. Single Copies, $1.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by publishers, or may be ordered from any bookseller.

The book contains the photograph and autograph of the author, and the profits of the sale will be given to the Chicago Foundlings' Home.

Published by

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY,

42 and 44 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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FOR SALE.

TWINE,

TWINE BOXES AND REELS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

For Sale or Exchange.

An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-two miles from Chicago. This farm can be conveniently divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. Inquire of JONAS HUTCHINSON, At Manufacturers' National Bank.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, AT THE CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD COMPANY,

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ESTABLISHED 1854.

D. W. IRWIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

BARLEY,

Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.

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MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

ADVANTAGES.—One hour and a half from New York by railroad; location unsurpassed for rural beauty, and climate for healthfulness. A full course of Academic and Collegiate study, with the usual accomplishments. The choicest home accommodations. Limited to twenty-five boarding pupils. A few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

TRUSSES.

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Dr. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS cures Rupture. These, and all kinds of Trusses, Aparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, &c., applied and guaranteed by MARSH & BOWLES, 102 Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

Creditors of F. B. Gardner, F. B. Gardner & Co., and The F. B. Gardner Company, who have not presented their claims against said concerns, are requested to do so without delay, to any member of the Committee.

E. J. GAGE,
JARED GAGE,
HENRY W. KING, } Committee.

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REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

FORMERLY

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

Have Removed to their New Store,

N. W. cor. State & Madison-sts.,

Where they will continue their

COST SALE

Till September 1,

To make room for NEW FALL GOODS. WE offer PARTICULAR INDUCEMENTS on SEASONABLE GOODS for BOYS' and CHILDREN'S WEAR.

A FINE LINE OF WOOLENS to make to order.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

State & Madison-sts.

S. F. COMSTOCK,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED TO

41 Dearborn-st., Tremont House.

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MUSICAL.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square & Upright

PIANOS.

FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day.

AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.

SMITH & NIXON,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,

162 AND 164 STATE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canada. If they wont pay we publish the fact for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

$10,000

To loan on Chicago Real Estate. Cash in hand.

CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, Attorneys, 82 Dearborn-st.

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THE TURF.

Races at Dexter Park,

This Afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock.

FIRST RACE. Purse and Stakes, $600. Trotting. 3 in 5 in Harness.

T. P. Roach enters b. g. Bob Hunter.
L. Glenn enters b. g. H. B. Foley.
W. Darling enters s. g. Hope.

SECOND RACE. Running. Mile Heats.

B. H. Barnes' b. f. Fairplay, formerly Easter.
Ewings' b. c. Jennings.
Welch's b. c. Port Leonard.

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WANTED.

WANTED.

Persons wishing to spend a few weeks during the hot weather can find desirable accommodations, cool and healthy location, on the bank of Lake Michigan, Racine, Wis. Address N N, Box 16, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 137 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of F. J. Weidinger & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

[Signed] F. J. WEIDINGER.
H. G. NUSCHELER.

THE CHICAGO GRAPHIC IS OUT TO-DAY.

FOR SALE BY NEWSDEALERS.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., this (Saturday) evening, Aug. 9, for business and work. By order of the W. M.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Masonic.

Special assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, at the hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., this evening, at 8 o'clock, for work.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

A RIVER HORROR.

Burning of the Steamer Wawasset on the Potomac River.

A Fearful Scene of Panic and Confusion on Board.

Forty Out of One Hundred and Fifty Passengers Jump Overboard and Are Drowned.

Partial List of the Lost—Excitement in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Steamer Wawasset, of Washington, with a large number of passengers on board, was burned off Acquia Creek this evening. Report says fifty to seventy-five persons were lost. Particulars expected soon.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Aug. 8.—Steamer Wawassett, running on the Potomac River, between Washington and Curriman, took fire about 12 o'clock to-day, at Chatalon Landing, and was destroyed. She had about 150 passengers on board and between forty and fifty lives are lost. Six bodies were found up to 2 o'clock, three white ladies, one child, and two colored children. Miss Virginia Warburg, of Glymont; Miss Bettie Saunders, and a child from Curriman, are among the dead. The others have not been recognized. George W. Cook, of Warsaw, Va., is missing. Capt. Wood did not leave the boat until forced to do so by the flames. The fire was first discovered in the engine-room.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The reporter of the Associated Press at midnight had an interview with Doc Kenney, bar-keeper of the Wawasset, who is the only one of the passengers or crew of that vessel that reached Washington to-night. He came up to this city on the steamer Express, with an excursion party from Piney Point. The latter vessel sighted the wreck about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and picked up Kenney, who had been sent out in a small boat to come up to Washington. The passengers and crew of the Wawasset were at that time all cared for, at Stewart's wharf, near the scene of the disaster.

Kenny states that the Wawasset left here at 6 o'clock this morning on her regular weekly trip to Cone River with 117 registered passengers, and quite a large cargo of freight for the river landings. Just before reaching Chatterton's Landing on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about five miles below Acquia Creek, and after the whistle of the boat had been blown as the signal of her approach to that landing, the steamer at that time being about a third of a mile from the shore, fire was discovered in the hold, and the hose was attached immediately, but before the men could reach it the conflagration became general, as the fire had been burning for some time. The fire had been smouldering, it is supposed, for some hours, and, upon opening the hatches, it burst forth with great fury, driving the men from the hold and completely baffling all attempts to subdue it. In an instant great confusion prevailed on the vessel, the passengers becoming panic-stricken and frantic with fear, very few having presence of mind sufficient to take care of themselves. The steamer was, without a second's delay, headed for the shore on the Virginia side, and in a few minutes run aground about 200 yards from the Virginia side. At this time the flames had spread with fearful rapidity, and in the excitement many jumped overboard. Several of them jumped into the water before the steamer struck bottom. She was provided with but two small boats, and in the frenzy of the moment one of these boats was thrown overboard and lost by the passengers, who, uncontrolled, were trying to launch her.

Capt. Wood, of the ill-fated steamer, and his assistants, are said to have used every effort to control the passengers, but without avail, and, but for the disobedience of his orders, many who were lost might have been saved. The vessel was well provided with life-preservers, but in the panic it seems that none of the passengers secured them, and this fact also added to the lamentable loss of life.

Over forty passengers were drowned, among whom were Mrs. Reed and three children, wife and children of Policeman Reed, of this city, and his niece, whose name has not yet been ascertained; Adeline Jenkins, a chambermaid, and a deck-hand, name unknown; Mrs. Virginia Marbury, of Glymont; Miss Bertie Sanders, and a child, of Currioman, Va.

Up to the time that the express, in which the narrator of this statement arrived, left the scene of the wreck, but five or six bodies had been recovered, and the confusion was so great that a further list of the names of the lost could not be obtained. Among the saved was a Mr. Wise, of this city, and J. Wilkin Massey. Kenny states that Capt. Wood was the last man to leave the vessel, and the pilot, Mr. Boswell, was surrounded by flames before he left the pilot-box, which was not until after he had run the steamer aground. The flames spread with such rapidity that the tiller-ropes were on fire before the vessel struck ground.

All those lost were, it is supposed, drowned, having jumped overboard to escape the flames.

The fire was first discovered about twenty minutes before 11 o'clock, and Kenny states that in less than ten minutes the vessel was enveloped in flames, and now lies where it was run aground, burned to the water's edge.

Chatterton's Point is just opposite Maryland Point, and the survivors of the disaster have been made as comfortable as possible at Stewart's, and near that place, where they will remain till about 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, at which time the steamer Georgiana will take them on board, expecting to reach this city about 9 o'clock p. m. About one-half the passengers on the Wawasset were women and children, many of whom were en route to country places along the Potomac to spend a short time with their friends. There were quite a number of colored people among the passengers.

The Wawasset is a side-wheel steamer, about 350 tons, and was engaged in running between Washington and the landings along the Potomac. She was insured for $28,000. When she left here this morning it was supposed she was in perfect order, and the origin of the fire is at present unknown.

As the particulars of the disaster became known to-night, great crowds collected about the wharves, and the steamer Express was boarded by hundreds of persons anxious to learn the fate of friends on the ill-fated steamer; but, as the registry list was destroyed, no positive particulars as to names could be gained. It is impossible to obtain a correct list before the arrival of the survivors on the Georgiana to-morrow night.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8.—Judge Dundy, of the United States District Court, yesterday decided to sustain the injunction which prevents the County Treasurer of this State from collecting taxes on Union Pacific lands. The road has not been completed under the law, and the Company has never received a patent for some of its lands, but Judge Dundy, quoting the language of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Kansas Pacific vs. Prescott, intimates that these lands never can be taxed while they are owned by the Company. The reason is, that if sold to capitalists and tax-titles obtained the object of the Government, which is that the lands shall pass into the hands of actual settlers by pre-emption, unless sold by the Company within a limited time, would be defeated. This is a very important question in several States.

OMAHA, Aug. 8.—Superintendent Sickels, of the Union Pacific Railroad, left here to-day for Boston, it is said, to complete the final arrangements for their grand depot-buildings in this city.

DES MOINES, Aug. 8.—Judge Cole yesterday granted the injunction prayed for by the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company against the City of Davenport, so far as to enjoin the city or its officers from using force or preventing the Railroad Company from laying its track into the city, but did not interfere with the injunction heretofore granted ex parte by Judge Beck, enjoining the Railroad Company from laying down its track in the city.

FOREIGN.

Valencia Surrendered Unconditionally by the Insurgents to the Spanish Troops.

Attempted Assassination of Prince Nicholas, of Austria.

The Count de Chambord Accepts the French Throne Offered Him by the Legitimists.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Valencia has unconditionally surrendered, and Gen. Campos now occupies the city. The submission of Cartagena is expected to follow immediately.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The *Vorstadt Zeitung* reports that Count de Chambord has accepted the throne of France, a formal tender of which was recently made him by a deputation of Legitimists.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor of Germany at Gasten after the ceremony of the distribution of prizes in the Exhibition.

TRIESTE, Aug. 8.—An attempt was made to assassinate Prince Nicholas, the Hospodar of Montenegro. The Prince was severely wounded in the face.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The funeral of Odillon Barrot will take place to-morrow. Thiers will be one of the pall-bearers.

On Monday Thiers will leave for Lucerne, where he will remain till the end of the week, when he will return to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Henri Rochefort was examined by the physicians yesterday, and pronounced able to bear the fatigues of the voyage. He was accordingly sent on board the Transport Virginie this morning, with eighty-nine other convicts for New Caledonia.

Payment of the third quarter of the last milliard of war indemnity was completed on the 5th inst.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—An official statistical statement shows that during the first six months of the present year the imports of France amounted to 1,561,000,000f, against 1,678,000,000f the same time last year. Exports, 1,952,000,000f, against 1,727,000,000f last year. Customs revenue, 113,000,000f, against 78,000,000f; and total revenue from all sources, 516,000,000f, against 404,000,000f for the same period last year.

Gen. Bourbaki has forbidden the sale in the streets of the *Petit Lyonnais* newspaper.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The journals this morning announce that Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish and Sir Authur Wellesley Peel will assist Gladstone in administering the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is also stated that Algernon Greville has been offered one of the junior Lordships of the Treasury. It is probable that Sir John Duke Coleridge will be appointed Master of the Rolls; Sir George Jessel, Attorney-General, and Henri James, Solicitor General.

Lady Trevellyan is dead.

At a meeting of the Directors of the company organized to lay a cable direct to the coast of New Hampshire, it was unanimously resolved to change the route and land the cable on the coast of Newfoundland.

The bark Anawan, from New Bedford, Mass., June 19, for a cruise in the Atlantic, capsized, and five of her crew were drowned. The remainder, seventeen in number, were rescued by a passing vessel, and landed at Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—William P. Adams, a member of Parliament for Clackmannshire and Kinrosshire, has been appointed Commissioner of Works and Buildings, in place of the Right Hon. Ayrton, resigned.

Nearly all the large cotton mills of Rochdale are closed, in consequence of a strike of operatives.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—A Spanish telegram from Puerto Principe announces the destruction of a large abandoned encampment of the enemy, near Saranton, in Holquin. Ten persons presented themselves from the enemy's camp, bringing the head of the late insurgent, Col. Jose Arias.

Fears are entertained that the news from Spain will cause a reaction in Porto Rico. A feeling of discontent is manifest throughout the Island.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 24.—The Chambers at Port au Prince had not been opened. No session is likely to be held this year, the Government apprehending trouble if they meet.

The revolution on the northern frontiers of St. Domingo is progressing, and fighting is of daily occurrence. The roads in all the northern provinces are impassable, owing to guerrillas.

THE INDIANS.

A Band of Pawnees Attacked by Sioux—The Former Body Defeated, Losing One Hundred Warriors—Indian Murder in Texas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Aug. 8.—Some Pawnee Indians came to a Union Pacific passenger train at Grand Island to-day, and gave interesting details of their late battles with the Sioux. They say they were attacked by 1,000 Sioux warriors about 150 miles south of Elm Creek. The Pawnees numbered only 150, but made the best fight they could. The Sioux overpowered them, captured 600 buffalo, all their horses, and killed about 100 Pawnees. They say the Sioux warriors caught up Pawnee children by the heels and dashed their heads against the ground. There is an ancient feud between these tribes.

OMAHA, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Elm Creek, Neb., states that on Tuesday morning, while a party of Pawnee Indians were hunting near the Republican River, on Blackwood Creek, they were surprised and attacked by a large body of Sioux, and a bloody fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Pawnees, whose loss was about 100 persons, comprising some of the best men of the tribe, and most of their horses, arms, and game. They were pursued twenty-five or thirty miles, and only escaped when night came on.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Private information has been received here from San Antonio, Texas, that the town of Frio was invaded by a band of forty Indians, capturing much stock and killing Dr. Massey, 70 years of age.

Long Branch Items.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 8.—The ball for the benefit of the Portland sufferers has been postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Dent having recovered, the President has decided to visit Maine on Monday.

Mysterious Death.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 8.—An old man, a school-teacher, named Hannan, was found dead in the school-house at Bellwood to-day. He had been dead for twelve days.

WASHINGTON.

The United States European Squadron Ordered to Spanish Waters.

Damages Awarded by the British Claims Commission Likely to Offset the Geneva Award.

The New Civil Service Rules Approved by the President.

Carl Vogt to Be Discharged—The Kansas Senatorship—Union Pacific Railroad Land-Patents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND PATENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—It appears that the Union Pacific Railroad has never received patents for large amounts of its land in Nebraska and the Territories. The Land Commissioner of the Road has frequently endeavored to obtain the patents, and it is understood that agents have recently been here for that purpose. The patents are withheld by the Government on the ground that the road is not completed, and they will not be issued until a new Commissioner is appointed who shall declare the road a first-class road. Large numbers of settlers have purchased lands of the Railroad Company in consequence without patents, upon the guarantee of the road that a patent and good title shall be forthcoming. This guarantee is something in the nature of a bond for a patent, but of course does not convey the title to the land.

INFORMERS' SHARES IN INTERNAL REVENUE CASES.

It has come out that a considerable number of revenue officers and others are of the opinion that the provisions of the law providing for informers' shares in internal revenue cases has never been respected, as was supposed, and that certain persons are quietly gathering evidence, with the intention of making information and securing themselves large fortunes, in case their construction of the law is maintained. It is claimed that the recent act, which, it is supposed, repeals the moieties share, repeals a certain section of the previous acts supposed to cover the cases of moiety, but it is stated that this section in reality makes no reference to informers' shares. The point is consequently taken that the repealing clause is limited to this section in the previous act, and that the law providing for the informer's share in internal revenue cases is not repealed.

KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Information reaches here that the Governor of Kansas, contrary to expectations, will appoint a Senator pro tem. from that State, to fill the place of Caldwell, during the period between the assembling of Congress and the time of the election by the Kansas Legislature. It is also stated that the person to be appointed is H. M. Insley, of Leavenworth, formerly an army officer, who has grown rich out of the Government contracts, and who recently was involved in some very curious transactions here, in connection with a surreptitious payment of a large Treasury warrant.

CONSULS ACCUSED OF DISLOYALTY.

Many complaints reach this city relative to the conduct of persons recently appointed Consuls to Europe. Within a few weeks there has been a summary removal of some of the oldest and most efficient Consuls. This removal has been followed by the appointment of persons from the South, many of whom have been conspicuous for their disloyalty to the Government. The fact is well known here that the person appointed to succeed Dr. Rea, of Springfield, Ill., late Consul at Belfast, refused to reply to a toast to the United States Government, while on the passage to the Consulate, and that he gave expression to frequent disloyal sentiments. There have also been some recent appointments in the Departments here of persons distinguished for their disloyalty. One of the most prominent of these is the case of Maj. Elias Griswold, who is now Assistant to the law offices in the Post-Office Department, on a salary of $1,800 a year. This Maj. Griswold occupied prominent positions in the Confederate army during the entire war. He was in command of the prison camp at Columbia, S. C., also in command of the prison pen at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and was subsequently Provost-Marshal of Richmond, and had Libby Prison within his jurisdiction.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The Government has as yet taken no action under the new civil service rules, which provides for the appointment of local Examining Boards for competitive examination in the Western States. It is now given out that these Boards will not be appointed until late in the fall, probably not until after the fall elections in the several States, for reasons best known to the authorities. There appears to be no great anxiety to enforce the new rules in their fullness. The intention apparently is to permit the present competitive condition until the assembling of Congress, when that body will be able, should it desire, to abolish the Civil Service Commission by refusing appropriations.

REFUGEES UNDER THE KU-KLUX ACT.

The Attorney General's officers are in receipt of information to the effect that many of the prominent citizens of South Carolina, who have become refugees under the Ku-Klux act, will not return, notwithstanding the recent letter of the Attorney General, unless some specific statement is made that they, personally, will not be prosecuted. They represent that unless the persons to be exempt from prosecution are specifically named, the interpretation of the clemency will be left entirely with the local prosecuting officers, who, it is stated by the refugees, are certain to be influenced by local prejudices, and would be quite likely to select for prosecution those whom the President may mean to exempt.

DAMAGES TO OFFSET THE GENEVA AWARD.

There are intimations that the Commission appointed to audit the claims in favor of Great Britain, as a counterpart to the Geneva award, will report a sum scarcely less in award than the Geneva award itself. The labors of that Commission must be determined by Oct. 1 next.

NEW BANK NOTES.

The Treasury Department is rapidly pressing the work of engraving and printing the new $10 National bank notes, with the expectation of being reimbursed by the National Banks. The law provides $600,000 for this purpose, but means are provided whereby this money can be collected, and, as the National Banks are known to have refused to reimburse, the expectations of the Treasury will not likely be realized. A significant fact in connection with these $10 notes is that, although they may have been most successfully counterfeited, yet the counterfeit plates were long since seized by the officers of the Secret Service, consequently, there can be no additional danger from the use of these false plates.

IMPEACHMENT OF UNITED STATES JUDGES.

Memorials for articles for impeachment against three United States Judges are lodged in the House of Representatives. These Judges are Delahay, Sherman, and Durrell. It is now stated that Delahay, of Leavenworth, against whom charges of habitual drunkenness and of malfeasance in office are presented, will resign early in December. It is also stated that Judge Charles Sherman, of Cleveland, who sought to be both lobbyist and Judge, will resign upon the assembling of Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

INCREASE OF OUR EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In view of the present disorganized condition of affairs in Spain, vessels comprising the European squadron under command of Rear Admiral Case have been ordered to Spanish ports. The Wabash, the flagship of the squadron, is on her way to Cartagena, and the Congress and Wachusett will follow. The Shenandoah is at Cadiz. The Alaska, now in commission at Brooklyn, will sail in about ten days to join the European squadron.

SECRETARY BELKNAP.

Secretary of War Belknap left this morning for Orange, N. J., to spend a few days with Gen. Marcy. He will return on Tuesday next.

BUILDING CONTRACT.

The contract for building two new iron sloops-of-war has been awarded to John Roach & Son, of New York, at $290,000 each.

NAVAL.

Rear-Admiral Steedman, commanding the South Pacific fleet, will be placed on the retired list in the Department. Rear-Admiral Almy has received preparatory orders to command a fleet in the navy. Rear-Admiral Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, will be retired and relieved of his command by Rear-Admiral Strong. Rear-Admiral Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic fleet, will be retired in December. His successor is not yet designated.

VOGT TO BE DISCHARGED.

The German Minister has been officially informed of the grounds of conclusion of our Government in the Vogt case, and further, that at the expiration of a certain time Vogt will be discharged from custody.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The following Executive order has been issued:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Civil Service Board, at its session at Washington, which terminated June 4, 1873, recommended certain further rules to be prescribed by the President for the government of the civil service of the United States. These rules as published are approved, and their provisions will be enforced as rapidly as proper arrangements can be made.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

VAN BUREN'S RECORD AT VIENNA.

A full report of the Special Commission on the Abuses of the United States Branch of the Vienna Exposition has been received here. The conclusions are the reverse of complimentary to Gen. Van Buren and his assistant, Gen. Mayer, and some of their subordinates.

A BRACE OF DENIALS.

The Government has received no official communication from Great Britain relative to the Manitoba difficulty, and therefore, contrary to report, has taken no action whatever in the premises. Nor has the Government received any communication from the Spanish representatives concerning the action of the United States officers in relation to the protection of the Virginius.

THE FARMERS' PARTY.

The Iroquois County Farmers Refuse to Act with the Republicans. They Resolve to Call a Convention of Their Own to Nominate County Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Convention called by the Iroquois and Middleport Farmers' Clubs to consult as to the propriety of co-operating with the People's Anti-Monopoly Convention called for the 26th of August by the Republican Central Committee, or the organization of a farmers' party, assembled to-day. A. J. Alexander, of Gilmer, was chosen Chairman, and, after some discussion, it was decided by those assembled to call a convention on the 25th to nominate a county ticket. A few Republicans made a stubborn opposition to the call, wishing the Convention to await the action of the Republican Anti-Monopoly Convention on the 26th, but the sentiment of the Convention was opposed to this, many declaring that they were forming a party of their own. If the Republicans, Democrats, or Liberals wish to join with them, well and good; if not, they can cling to their old organizations. They wished it distinctly understood that they were taking the lead, not following in the wake.

The meeting was largely attended, and the proceedings harmonious throughout. The farmers are thoroughly aroused and in earnest, and are sanguine of success. The old ring-masters are utterly cast down.

MISSING STEAMSHIPS.

List of Cabin Passengers on the Steamer Arndt, Now Sixteen Days Overdue—The Alabama Reported as Safe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The agents in this city of the line to which belong the steamship Alabama, reported probably wrecked off the Irish coast, says the Alabama did not leave Larne, Ireland, till Sunday, instead of Saturday, as stated in the dispatch, and could not possibly have been in the neighborhood where the wrecked stuff has been found.

The steamship Arndt, from Stettin and Havre, is now sixteen days overdue at this port. On July 15 the steamer Westphalia passed her seven days out, and to all appearances she was all right in latitude 49:11, longitude 22:4, or about one-quarter of the distance out. Since then nothing has been heard of her.

THE LIST OF PASSENGERS

on the Arndt is incomplete, as only part of it has been received at this city. The following are the cabin passengers, so far as reported:

Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Atwood, United States; Dr. H. Dohr, one of the Directors of the Steamship Company in Stettin; the Rev. Dr. Schwartz and family, Asia Minor; Henry Ohmke, Louis Passeh and child, Miss Teresa Candt, Carl Palentz, merchant, Mrs. Louisa Palentz, William Brant, August Schmidt, Miss Flora Preyer, August Mosl, Max Krontoswitch, Miss Schiegn, Frederick Schultz, Miss Adelaide Schmitell, Rev. A. Kron, Mass., Miss Amelia Kron, of Brandenburg.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The agents of the State line, in this city have received the following dispatch from Glasgow in reference to the reported loss of the Alabama: "Look for the Alabama on the 18th." Report unfounded.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Trial of Chinamen for Conspiracy to Distort Money—The Brothel-Slavery System.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Eight Chinamen, members of the secret tribunal Hap Gee Tong, are on trial before a jury in the Police Court, for the crime of conspiracy to extort money from Yet Sang. Threats of death were made on failure to pay $350, the price of his wife who escaped from the keeper of a brothel, to whom she had been sold. Yet Sang swore that soon after marriage he was summoned and taken before the tribunal. Thirty men were present, and an armed guard at the door. One prisoner, Ah Yan, told him he must pay the money or return the woman, or he would be killed. Hip Yee Tong would spend $10,000 to secure his death. He pleaded that he had no money. Then they finally gave him two days' time to raise the amount, and released him. He fled back to the Mission School for protection, where he still remains. He does not go out unless accompanied by a white man.

Lob Shi, who speaks English fluently, was sworn. He translated a large number of documents and books found in the police rooms of the tribunal. He translated several, but when he came to one, the record of the sale of woman to the keepers of the brothel, and the punishments inflicted upon her, he refused to go further. The Court admonished him, and he still refused. He was then told that he would be sent to jail, but would not obey. Finally the Court gave him until next Monday to consider the matter.

The trial will be proceeded with on Monday. A great crowd of Chinamen is watching the proceedings with eager interest.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—But a single death from cholera to-day, and no attacks of the disease reported.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the cholera is prevalent in the barracks in that city.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8.—Five new cases of cholera in Chattanooga to-day; three fatal.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—The cholera has again made its appearance in the northeastern portion of this county.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 8.—Rigid quarantine is enforced on all vessels coming from Hamburg on account of the cholera prevailing there.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 8.—One fatal case of cholera here to-day.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 8.—Mayor Dawson, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., the city which has suffered greatly from the cholera, formally announces the disappearance of the disease from that place. He says there has not been a case in forty-eight hours. Business houses are again open.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—The Pacific Railway Investigation Committee will present its report next week, the Dominion Parliament reassembling Wednesday. The Committee, being hampered by want of authority to take sworn testimony, has made little or no progress in the investigation. The supporters of the Ministry favor immediate prorogation, but the Opposition demand that the Committee must first be given full power for the purpose of the inquiry they have in hand.

THE WINCHESTER MEETING.

Speeches of W. C. Flagg, President,

And S. M. Smith, Secretary, of the State Farmers' Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Aug. 8, 1873.

Yesterday I sent you a brief dispatch giving a rapid synopsis of the speeches of the Hon. W. C. Flagg, President of the State Farmers' Association, and of S. M. Smith, Secretary of the same. In the brief interval between the close of the speeches and the closing in of the day, it was impossible to get off a full report of these important utterances. The President defined for the first time what he considers the ultimate object of the new movement in the State of Illinois; and the Secretary marked out the farmers' paths to reform, and declared the views of the leaders of the party from a political point of view.

Scott County, as the last of those that have organized the new party, is worthy of more than passing mention. It is one of the earliest settled counties in the State, and the smallest in area. The majority of the early settlers came from Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, and are to-day among the wealthiest and most independent members of the agriculturists of the Northwest. The later settlers present a curious contrast to those already described. They live mostly in log-cabins; their surroundings are lowly and disheartening in the extreme; their lands are heavily mortgaged; and they are financially in almost a hopeless condition. They came in with the era of railroads. The early-settled parts contain some of the finest stock-farms in the State. The entire county is beautiful and diversified in its scenery, and fruitful in its soil; timber is frequent and large, and the general aspect of the land is uneven. Water is plenty, fruit abundant, and the grape is pressed into wine.

Winchester City, the county-seat, is on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles from the Illinois River, and boasts a population of 2,000 or thereabouts. It is a well-built city, and apparently contains as large a number of the better class of residence-buildings as any city of similar size in Southern Illinois.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

here commenced business life, arriving in the fall of 1837, with but a few pennies in his pocket. He was first elected from this county to the Legislature, and thence commenced his well-known career.

The Scott County Farmers' Club was organized in May, 1873,—its officers consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. There are altogether twelve Precinct or Township Organizations, or Clubs, subordinate to this County Organization, or Club, with a membership of 500. The County Club meets quarterly. Its members are men who formerly belonged to both political parties, who have now united for the purpose, as they declare it, of advancing their common interests. The members claim that the Farmers' Movement holds a controlling power in Scott County.

This

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

having determined on an informal gathering of its members, and all others who cared to join in a basket-picnic, fixed the event to come off at Riggs' Grove, a delightful spot 4 miles north of Winchester, on the 7th inst.; and issued posters inviting mechanics, laborers, and all classes of citizens who hate corruption and are able to show clean hands, to join them in a social time under the shadows of the elm-trees, to the music of brass instruments, and knives and forks. By-and-by it was determined to follow the old-fashioned style of providing a distinguished orator, and they invited Gov. Palmer to be the spokesman. The Governor could not accept; and somebody suggested that, inasmuch as this was a farmers' holiday, and the President and the Secretary of the Farmers' Association were the men best acquainted with the topics to interest them, they should be invited. They were, and accepted; and, as it turns out, took the opportunity, each in his own way, to deliver a sort of

SEMI-OFFICIAL ADDRESS,

intended to answer the correspondence, inquiries, hints, innuendoes, and doubts of the past couple of months.

The grove was thronged with horses and buggies, tied up in endless lines, and with farmers and their families. Outside, the sun smote the earth fiercely; inside, the waving boughs and lofty shade rendered respiration delicious and loafing delightful. The number of people present was probably not less than 2,000. Flags floated from the trees; marquee-tents, for the sale of lemonade and such like refreshments, dotted the grounds; a grand stand occupied the centre of the grove, and in front of it, on a natural declivity, were ranged the seats for the audience, of rough planks, amphitheatre-fashion.

All the precinct organizations brought in their banners, with appropriate

MOTTOES

inscribed thereon, many of which are so pregnant of meaning that I note the following:

Corn Must Go Up. Monopolies Must Come Down.

No More Credit Mobilier Swindles, nor Congressional Grabs.

If Any Political Party Stands Between Us and Our Rights, Let It Die.

We Will Vote for No More Robbers.

(Point Pleasant Farmers' and Mechanics' Club:) Equal Justice to All.

Corporations Must Obey the Laws, as Well as Individuals.

In God We Trust! Death to Monopolies.

A Fair Remuneration Paid for Honest Toil.

Free-Trade and Farmers' Rights.

Farmers to the Front! Politicians, Take Back-Seats!

No More Republicans; No More Democrats. We Want, and Must Have, Honest Men to Fill Public Positions.

Eternal Vigilance Is the Safeguard of Liberty.

Let All the Farmers Be United, for in Unity There Is Strength.

(Sandy Farmers' and Mechanics' Club:) Survive or Perish, We Will Support the Farmers' Movement.

Brothers, Let Us Organize and Educate, for Knowledge Is Power.

We Will Obey the Laws, and Monopolies Must Do the Same.

We Vote for No Man Who Can Be Bought by Grab or Steal.

If Our Present Congressmen Can't Serve the People for $5,000 a Year, Ask Them to Resign, and We Will Send Men Who Will.

(Bluff Dale:) Equal and Exact Justice to All.

(Maple Grove:) Laws Based upon Justice.

The Farmer Feeds the World.

We are the Laborers.

Millions of Dollars Expended in the Erection of a State-House to Enact Laws in to Swindle the People.

Christians, Vote as You Pray, for Honest Rulers.

Railroads Make a Fair Per Cent on $45,000 per mile. When Assessed for Taxation, They Are Valued at $5,000.

President, $50,000 a Year; Congressmen, $7,500. Farmers, 15 cents a Week.

The audience being gathered together, the Rev. Mr. Mackiefresh said prayers.

H. Miner, President of the County Club, having read what he termed the Farmers' New Declaration of Independence, introduced the Hon. W. C. Flagg, ex-member of the State Senate, and President of the State Farmers' Association, a farmer and the son of a farmer, who graduated at Yale, to deliver an address on "The Aim and Scope of the Farmers' Movement."

Mr. Flagg spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF W. C. FLAGG.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have been requested to speak, in what I have to say to you to-day, of the aim and scope of the so-called Farmers' Movement; and I shall make the attempt, although I cannot pretend to grasp its entire significance, nor see its ultimate results. I will endeavor simply to trace the *conditions* and the causes which have rendered Farmers' Organizations possible and necessary; and, in so doing,

shall express my individual opinions freely without desiring to compromise others, and hoping not to offend those who differ from me.

OUR AGE OF THE WORLD

is peculiar in the growing facility of intercourse afforded by steam-locomotion on water and land; by the press, and by the telegraph. American tourists circumnavigate the globe in a year on pleasure-trips. We go from the heart of the Mississippi Valley to the seaboard in as many days as it once required weeks. The daily newspaper, with the news and market quotations of London and Paris, and even the news of Constantinople and Calcutta, comes to us laden with the thoughts, the doings, and the hopes of all mankind. Never yet, in the history of the world, have time and space—the great barriers between nations and races—been so nearly obliterated. Never has thought had free course, and old ideas and customs been submitted to such a critical and skeptical ordeal.

With this, and probably because of it, has come that steady, irresistible tendency towards

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM

that De Tocqueville, more than a generation ago, observed, and which the history of the last thirty years has abundantly verified. This tendency, as inevitable as Fate, equalizes and makes all mankind kin, giving equal personal, social, and political rights to the individual; and, reacting again, it quickens thoughts and incites action in every walk and occupation of life.

With this free intercourse, too, has come

THE CUSTOM OF ASSOCIATION,—

the forming into an organic whole of the individuals who have a common purpose, and who can gain mutual advantage by combination. This freedom of movement and of communication enables all who have thoughts and hopes in common to meet, or at least confer; until to-day we have not only Local, State, and National organizations, but International organizations as well, based upon every conceivable purpose. Base-ball, chess, pomology, prison-reform, natural science, social science, labor, commerce, agriculture,—all have their more or less perfected organizations, intended to promote the common good of their respective members.

I have said, our age is peculiar in the history of the world. The time is unique. I may add, our condition

AS CITIZENS OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC

is not less so. Democratic ideas have had a field for free exercise here such as no older home of civilization, tampered by precedent, and custom, and institutions, could have furnished. In no country has the individual been left to work out his thought with such perfect freedom. In no country has the ownership of land been so possible and general, and the interests of capital and labor, so far as the farmer is concerned, made more identical. And, lastly, I may add, in no country has the individual thirst for and pursuit of wealth been more eager, constant, and general, than under our republican government, where it furnishes the most palpable, easiest-gained prestige and ground of distinction.

Let us look now a little at some statistics furnished by the census of 1870. There is in the United States a population, exceeding 10 years of age, of 28,228,945. Of these, 12,505,923, or about 44 per cent, are reported as engaged in

REPUTABLE OCCUPATIONS,

the most of the remainder being females at school, or without professional occupation. Most of these are wives and daughters of farmers. But, of the 12,505,923 persons reported as actually employed, 5,922,471, or 47.3 per cent, are engaged in agricultural pursuits; 2,707,421, or 21.6 per cent, in manufactures, mechanics, and mining; 1,191,238, or 9.5 per cent, in trade and transportation; and 2,684,793, or 21.4 per cent, in professional and personal pursuits. You may say, in a general way, that, of every ten men, the country over, five will be engaged in farming; two in manufactures; two in teaching, domestic service, law, or hotel-keeping; and one in trade or transportation. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the farming population is only 12 and 13 per cent of the whole; and, in all New England, it is less than 30 per cent. On the other hand, in Arkansas and Mississippi, the farm-population runs up to 80 and 81 per cent; and is above 70 per cent in nine of the Southern States. Our own States of the Northwest have about 58 per cent of farmers.

THIS FARMING POPULATION

is settled upon 2,659,985 farms, averaging 153 acres each, valued at $9,262,803,861; to which, if we add the value of the farm-implements and machinery, we have a total valuation of $9,599,682,290. Their annual production is $2,447,538,658. Thus, whether we look at its numerical strength, or its wealth and power of production, its social and political power is enormous. Combined, I presume it constitutes a numerical majority of the people. Its principal work is the production of food; and all other classes, therefore, depend upon its success for their very existence. A large percentage of the manufacturers of the country are its immediate dependents; engaged in grinding its wheat, making its implements, and the like pursuits. Trade and transportation depend mainly for their work upon the success of the agricultural class.

This farming population, moreover, in thrift, vitality, and native ability,

ARE NOWISE INFERIOR.

"The farmer," says Emerson, "is a hoarded capital of health, as the farm is the capital of wealth; and it is from him that the health and power, moral and intellectual, of the cities come. The city is always recruited from the country. The men in cities who are the centres of energy, the driving-wheels of trade, politics, or practical arts, and the women of beauty and genius, are the children or grandchildren of farmers, and are spending the energies which their fathers' hardy, silent life accumulated in frosty furrows, in poverty, necessity, and darkness."

THE NATURAL CONCLUSION

would be, that a class thus numerous, wealthy, holding the very staff of life in their hands, and full of native ability and energy, would, in a democratic country, have a large influence in legislation, and impress its ideas, its interests, and its prejudices upon the political institutions and policy of the country.

But what are the facts? What has been the outcome of this singular freedom of movement and intercourse in our age and country? To what extent has this agricultural class led the thought and shaped the policy of the nation?

In the long run, and upon vital questions, there is no doubt but the rural population makes itself

IRRESISTIBLY FELT,

and is a saving grace to the nation. Unlike Europe, America develops its radicalism in the rural districts. The pioneer in political thought is first enabled to put his idea into practice among the farmers. Slavery was reprobated by the farmers before it was condemned by the cities. No agricultural district ever tolerated the municipal corruption that New York endured so long. But, having said this much, we must admit that the farmer has always been easily hoodwinked, always easily led astray by a fluent talker, and never independent in carrying out a policy of his own. A man of more thought than words, he

IS AN EASY PREY

to persistent, plausible pretenders, whether in the guise of itinerant tree-peddlers, insurance-agents, or canvassers for nomination and election.

Out of these varied conditions I have mentioned have come the *causes* of the present uprising in those parts of the country where the agricultural class is most powerful and intelligent. Among these causes, which may all be summed up in the single word *monopolies*, are:

I. The giving to railway, express, and telegraph corporations powers that are perverted to the unduly taxing,

OR PLUNDERING,

the people. A curious result of the ideas of individual freedom that prevail in this country, and in England to a certain extent, is, that we have been excessively liberal to corporations as well as individuals, in granting them remarkable privileges without insisting on corresponding obligations. This has been facilitated by our placing as the representatives of the farmer, in our State and National Legislatures, men who are in no sense identified with our interests, in sympathy with our ideas, or committed to our policy. It is the second and third-rate lawyers, rather than the first-rate farmers, whom we elect for the sake of their many words. Through these, our so-called representatives, we grant

EXTRAORDINARY AND EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES

to railway corporations, to condemn and take possession of your land and mine,—to tax you and me to aid in building their works; and, having done this, we have allowed them to charge exorbitantly, to "water stock" at will, and to claim, with these extraordinary privileges, the rights and liberties of private citizens. A railway corporation which has obtained a right of way and a subsidy of $25,000 or $50,000 from a town or township, refuses to do the carrying trade for that town, either by absolute refusal, or by charging rates of transportation that are prohibitory. This railway-corporation at most points will have a monopoly of the carrying business, because no other company will risk the expensive outlay to compete with it; and, at points where there is competition, combination will sooner or later bring agreed rates; so that, in the long run, and at most points, the shipper and consignee of goods cannot claim just rates, but must submit to such as are imposed upon them. "Of all governments," says Henry C. Carey, "most exhaustive and oppressive is that of the transporter." Hence comes what Mr. Adams calls the "transportation tax,"—an amount collected of the producer and consumer, often far beyond the legitimate cost of transportation, which goes to swell the ill-earned and generally ill-expended gains of the railway-lords.

AN ARISTOCRACY OF WEALTH,

often of corrupt and unscrupulous men, is thus built up in the midst of our republican institutions, and is as essentially at war with the democratic idea as African slavery or Romish religion. "The United States," says the *Westminster Review*, "is rapidly entering a new feudal age, in which industry pays its tribute to commerce, as in former times it did to the sword. The despotism of this feudalism is as certain as the other, though the means for enforcing it are more subtle and complex,—partaking in this respect of the change in the application of force which has marked the advance of industry itself. Industry does not now depend upon mere muscular energy, but upon steam; nor does despotism depend upon the sword for maintaining its rule, but upon legislation, upon financial methods; though, in both cases, the chief hold upon the people is founded upon the possession of the roads.

"In the feudal times, from their castles the stern warriors commanded the roads which the traffic of the country needed, and, sallying forth, forced all trade that passed that way to pay them tribute. The position of their castles was often selected with a view to this control, and any attempt upon the part of the people to deny their right to levy such a tax, or to escape it by opening a road for themselves, the Barons considered as an attack upon

THEIR LEGITIMATE MONOPOLY,

acquired by the divine right of might, and to be resisted with the sword. Let us see how far, in the United States, this feudalism of commerce has already succeeded in establishing itself."

Thus you see that, in the opinion of a foreign reviewer, we have already built up in our midst a mighty power, as hostile to democratic thought and as inimical to democratic institutions as the feudal lords of the middle ages. The very theory and principles of our Government

ARE ENDANGERED

by an aristocracy founded on wealth, unscrupulously exercised by a corrupt few. And yet, when, a few weeks since, we recommended to the farmers of Illinois to meet on the Fourth of July to consider and act upon "the dangers that now threaten the safety of the nation and the liberty of the citizen, in the shape of chartered monopolies and corrupt conspiracies against the public interest," even persons friendly to our cause failed to see the obvious relation between the day and the topic, and criticised our action for so doing. The great assemblages of people, and the topics of discussion that day proved the correctness of our position, and the popular feeling upon the subject.

II. Without citing the many exasperating instances that point the moral of railway-monopoly, and the kindred monopolies of express, transportation, and telegraphic companies, I pass on to

OTHER CAUSES

that have excited discontent. The grants of special privileges in the shape of patents, protective tariffs, and banking, without being specially injurious in themselves, have aggravated and intensified more vital wrongs. They have given an incentive and aid to capital to increase and perpetuate its power by using what it already had in obtaining favorable legislation or other action on the part of Government. They have granted monopolies that, though in some cases partially deserved, as in the case of meritorious inventors and enterprising manufacturers, have yet been, to a great extent, abused to tax and

OPPRESS THE CONSUMER.

We pay $180 for McCormick's reaper, whose actual cost of manufacture is $50, and $50 for sewing-machines, whose cost is one-fifth that sum. Already producing iron more cheaply than England can do it, we yet pay a bounty averaging nearly 40 per cent ad valorem to iron-manufacturers, the demand for whose products already more than equals the supply. We are protecting many other manufactures, although, as a late member of the *North-American Review* declares, "agricultural products," as compared with the period before the War, "excepting cotton, have scarcely risen at all, while manufactures of all sorts have risen from 50 to 100 per cent."

III. But one of the greatest evils of which we have to complain comes from

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST THE PUBLIC INTERESTS,

generally based upon and originating in these special privileges unwisely granted by National and State Legislatures. In most cases, the fair law of values is based on cost of production. The fair law of trade is that of supply and demand. If it cost me $1 to grow a bushel of wheat, it ought to be worth that sum, if I have used due economy in producing it, and I ought to receive a fair advance on that cost. But, if I am forced to compete with wheat-growers who grow more cheaply, or who are forced to sell below the true value, I am, at least, entitled to the free working of the law of supply and demand. If I want coffee or cotton-cloth, I should have the same freedom in buying. But these fair and natural laws of political economy are reversed and

MADE OF NO EFFECT

by conspiracies of manufacturers, transporters, and traders, to which the farmers of the country, from their numbers and their isolation, cannot be parties, but from which they must nearly always suffer.

Instances are not far to seek. Our agricultural implement-makers, to some extent, our makers of school-books, to a large extent, are apparently organized, and

SYSTEMATICALLY OVERCHARGE

and tax the farmer, who buys their products. The sewing-machine-manufacturers appear, either by agreement or an exorbitant royalty, generally assessed, to rob the whole commonwealth of vast sums in the shape of exorbitant profits. Our railroad-managers meet twice a year, or oftener, and agree how much they will make the producer or consumer pay for the favor of freight. Our traders agree that one shall do the wholesale, and another the retail business; what the commission for selling shall be, and what the profits of each. Thus nearly every class of occupations has a combination, more or less censurable, among its members, to arrest the free trade of supply and demand. From capitalists to working men, combination succeeds combination, each looking to selfish ends.

Beyond, and more powerful and dangerous than this, you will find nearly every man, be he insurance agent, railroad employe, mechanic, or runner, is part of some great company or corporation that strives to stretch its powerful hand into every State and county of our land. He is

PART OF A MACHINE

that commands his allegiance, not only in business, but in public influence, and often in votes.

It commands his allegiance, not only in his personal vote as a citizen, but in the graver responsibilities that rest upon him as the representative of the people on the floors of our State and National Legislatures. Railway attorneys represent railway-interests in the Legislature of Illinois; bankers represent the interest of banks; in fact, all interests, special, concentrated, and capitalized, are represented, assiduously and earnestly; whilst the general interests of the people and the State are too often neglected. In Congress, you find that protected manufactures, the Credit Mobilier, the leading railway-corporations of the country, have their tried and true advocates, standing side by side, and often neutralizing the votes of more honorable men who singly seek the welfare and honor of the Nation.

Thus do the great corporations and mingled interests of the community combine, conspire, and control prices and political power, and

PREVENT OUR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS.

You know, unfortunately, how successfully they have done it. Your thoughts are actually familiarized with, and tolerant of, the purchase of Senatorial position in Kansas; the enactment or defeat of New York legislation by Vanderbilt and Gould; the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Legislatures run by the Camden & Amboy and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, until we deemed it a triumph, *not a shame*, that the New Jersey Legislature, last winter, after a great struggle, actually passed a general railroad law! and that the oil-producers of Western Pennsylvania were able to effect the repeal of the charter of the South Improvement Company, that was organizing a scheme to isolate and tax the transportation of the great oil-producing region of America!

But the farmers of our land, comprising half the consumers, and far more than half the producers, of the Nation, stand isolated and unorganized. They are plundered in detail. They sell their grain for less than it is fairly worth; they buy their implements, their clothing, and even the direct products of their own wheat and wool, for more than they fairly cost. Each one, independent, but solitary, upon his own acres, counsels but little with his neighbor, and has no common policy or purpose. The closer and dearer friendships that community of thought and feeling bring about are necessarily few in the sparsely-settled neighborhood; and he is a solitary man,—his wife and children not less solitary; and the school, the church, the wedding, and the funeral are the four points of contact of too many of our rural communities. The County Agricultural Society, with its annual fair, has been the lately-gained opportunity of meeting and consulting upon matters concerning the agricultural interests.

These farmers have, possibly, among the 74 Senators and 285 Representatives that represent the 37 States in Congress, a half-dozen actual farmers. In our own State, eminently an agricultural one, there may be a representation of 8 farmers in the Senate, and about 50 members in the House, or a little more than a quarter of the whole. We

DO NOT TAKE SUCH CARE

to have our interests represented as do the great corporations of the State and country. We cast our votes for railroad-attorneys, for third-rate lawyers out of the nearest village, and not for farmers, mechanics, and other men representative of the great industrial interests of the country.

I am now ready to tell you what, in view of these facts, I think we ought to resolve,

AND TO DO.

I have given you the facts justifying, and, as I believe, necessitating action. I will now speak of what should be done, and who should do it.

Who should act, if not the agricultural class, the one that suffers the most and endures the most extortion in this matter? The consumer, of whatever class, feels half the oppression; but my observation goes to show that our most influential men in trade and manufactures actually are cowed and afraid to move. Special rates will be forfeited, and many of the petty persecutions of railway-officials feared, if they remonstrate with wrong-doing. But the farmer-class, more numerous and less dependent, much initiate and carry through a great reform movement, social, commercial, and political, in its character.

First—To do this, we must first

ORGANIZE A CLUB OR GRANGE

in at least every township. The membership of this Club should comprise all who are interested and sincere in advancing agricultural interests, whether male or female and whether actual farmers or not; but all place-seekers and officious advisers from other classes should be declined with thanks. These Clubs should be social in their character, and be attended by wives and daughters of members; and, for this reason, it is better to meet at the houses of members, and in the daytime. Monthly meetings are at most times sufficient. These Clubs should aim at mutual instruction in the art of agriculture, by means of addresses, essays, discussions, and reports of committees. They should also discuss topics related to and bearing upon agriculture,—such as trade, transportation, and taxation; and should have a general interest in Local, State, and National politics, not only as individuals, but as farmers. They should do what is practicable by co-operation in buying and selling, and such other operations as promote the mutual interest.

Second—These Clubs or Granges ought to have the means of consulting and acting with one another in

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS,

such as are already organized in many parts of the State. By the means of these county organizations, annually or quarterly meetings may be held for the discussion of agricultural subjects. The membership of all the local organizations may have the advantages of co-operative buying and selling on a still larger scale; and if needful, political action in securing the nomination and election of proper men for County and State offices can be taken.

Third—We want again

STATE ORGANIZATIONS,

meeting annually, in which the farmers of the various counties shall be represented by their ablest men, and in which necessary action may be taken to promote the common welfare in State and National legislation. Here, again, joint discussion of all agricultural topics and political questions, and co-operative action can be had.

Fourth—Lastly, we want

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION,

where the farmers of the thirty-seven States can meet and consult.

Various organizations have been begun, but are not perfected. Several years since, the

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—

a secret order of farmers—was started, and, during the last two years, has made such progress as to now number over 4,000 Granges. It has a National Grange, State Granges in a dozen or more States, Local Granges in over thirty States, and County Granges to some extent. This Association aims at thorough and complete organization, from the township to the nation; and, in the attention it gives to the social intercourse and co-operation of its members, is, according to my information, worthy of all praise. Its faults, in my opinion, are its secret organization, and its deprecation of political action in its combined capacity. Regarding, as I do, the Farmers' Movement as the work of what must be substantially a reform party,—not necessarily independent of or opposed to our existing political organizations, it is true, but certainly as insisting upon their acceptance and carrying out of our ideas,—I hold it is better policy to have an open order, and encourage the discussion and study of the political questions that affect us.

We have another national organization, known as the

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS,

whose second meeting was lately attended by delegates from twenty-five States, at Indianapolis. This has no subsidiary State organizations, but is attended directly by representatives from the clubs, and other societies. It discusses questions affecting the welfare of the farmer that are semi-political in their character. Its Secretary is now engaged in organizing a system of crop-reports from the agricultural standpoint, that will give the producers, instead of the buyers, "facts."

Another organization in which we have an interest is the

AMERICAN CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION,

which we organized at New York last May, and which seeks the common interest of producer and consumer in cheaper routes and methods of carrying products. This organization will meet at Washington in January next, to carry on its work.

Numerous State organizations are already at work. Besides the State Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, we have in Illinois and Kansas associations where the Farmers' Clubs and the Granges—the open and the secret organizations—meet and act in harmony. Of this character was our

ORGANIZATION FORMED AT BLOOMINGTON

last January, whose imperfect results have awakened an intense interest among the farmers of our own and other States, and provoked the curiosity of strangers, the alarm of politicians, and the sympathy of large masses of our fellow-citizens throughout the Union.

In Illinois I presume we have not less than 1,500 Clubs and Granges, or an average, if they were distributed, of one to every township in the State. Hardly a county is without its Club or Grange, and in some counties the number is as high as thirty. These vary greatly in their efficiency and value, but are all educating and awaking the people. By the end of the year 1873, I hope to see

EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE

organized by the farmers of it in the interests of the people.

This organization completed can control or crush out all opposing interests. But it should and must be used simply to maintain, perpetuate, and defend the rights of the people against corrupt and selfish monopolies.

I. The railway-monopolies

MUST BE SUBDUED.

They, now, as I have said, dominate the highways of our commerce, and tax consumer and producer, not only for the cost of transportation, but for large sums to gratify the greed of their managers. In 1872, we had a surplus of grain of probably not less than 200,000,000 bushels in the ten Northwestern States. Every bushel of that grain that went by rail from Chicago or St. Louis to New York paid a tax of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel over and above a fair cost of transportation. Our surplus of wheat was 65,000,000 bushels. New England, on the other hand, wanted 16,500,000 bushels more than it grew; the Middle States 24,000,000. The cotton States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama needed 50,000,000 bushels more grain of all kinds than they grew. But producer or consumer must pay

THIS RELENTLESS TAX

to the railroad lords who possess the ways of commerce. When grain is scarce, it compels the consumer on the Atlantic coast to pay that much the more for his bread. When grain is abundant, it brings the producer's price below the cost of production. Whether he ships his grain or sells it to consumers at home, the farmer must subtract from the seaboard price the immense cost of its transportation thither. This state of things has continued for years, until many suppose it is a necessary condition. From St. Louis, nearly all last winter, the charge for carrying a bushel of wheat to New York by rail was 40 to 45 cents, and for five years the average has been over 37. From Chicago, for the same period, it has been over 31; and this, too, when it has been estimated that, with proper economy, the transportation could be done for from 5 to 10 cents. Remonstrance has availed nothing. Absolute power is only capriciously merciful, and only favorites have got the advantage of cheap rates. Combined in Granges and in Clubs, farmers have secured better rates than they can singly; but, in spite of law and outraged public opinion, the system of spoliation goes on.

Now this extortion

MUST BE STOPPED.

It must be done by discussion first, which will bring the railway managers and the public to see that they have a common interest; to see, as Mr. Adams has asserted, that "No railroad corporation can ever, for any length of time, succeed in separating its own interests from those of the community it serves;" to see, as they already begin to see, that railway-corporations are not the absolute, irresponsible powers in the State that they have claimed legally to be. When we first began this discussion, some railway-managers claimed as complete control of their road and rolling-stock as you do of your farm and cattle; since then, they have admitted they are common carriers, and liable to do the duties of a common carrier. We claim they are something more—a turnpike company, for instance, taking tolls upon the highway, and liable to pass all who offer, and to have their tolls regulated by law. They have nearly all admitted that. But, if discussion does not convince,

POWER MUST COMPEL.

This nation was not formed to be run by moneyed corporations. My liberties and yours are not to be bartered and sold by careless or venal legislators; and the Government of this State and Nation must be in the interests of liberty and the people. Our late election of Judges signified this, and the work when begun must go on until Legislatures, Judges, and Executive officers understand that there have been too much time and expense devoted to chartered capital, and too little to promote the welfare of the masses of the people.

The civilized world stands aghast when it hears that, for "a consideration," the Shah of Persia has bartered his revenues from customs, his mines, forests, canals, and water-courses, the monopoly of constructing railways, telegraphs, canals, gas-works—the welfare of his people—to Baron Reuter. Did it ever strike you that the sovereigns of America are doing

VERY MUCH THE SAME THING?

We give the Western Union and other telegraph companies a virtual monopoly of telegraphing. We give the Union Pacific and other overland routes monopolies of the carriage between the oceans. Commodore Vanderbilt, *Harper's Weekly* tells us, now commands 2,150 miles of railway, $215,000,000 of railway securities, and in October next will take possession of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its 70,000 miles of wires. Have *we* not already a Baron Reuter who has bought us—cheap?

I said the work of reforming our Legislatures, our Judiciary, and Executive offices, must go on; and you and I must do it. We must resolve to support no man for office whose past associations, future prospects, or character, are such as to make it doubtful whether he will favor railway corporations. We want no more railway-attorneys as Legislators or Judges, especially. And let no man be horrified when we propose to elect Judges

THAT STAND BY POPULAR RIGHTS.

As Lincoln said on another occasion: "The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congresses and Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

With Legislatures, and Courts, and Executives on the side of the people, the end will not be far off. The railway corporations that now play the part of masters will appear in the role of

SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The special privileges which were granted them will be used as they were designed,—not to build up the colossal fortunes of stockholders, or rather Directors, but to subserve the interests of the people, for fair pay. This may be done by direct legislation, State or National, regulating rates; or by the building of water or rail routes for transportation by or under the control of Government. European experience shows that the cheapest rates have been attained in Belgium by a mixed system. Forty-two per cent of the miles of railway in that country are built and controlled by Government, and pay an interest of 6 per cent on the investment. The remaining 58 per cent are controlled by private companies, and regulated by their charters or "concessions," and by competition with the Government lines.

II. I have spoken at length of the railway-monopolies, though imperfectly. But we should also aim to free ourselves from other forms of bondage. As the last *North-American Review* shows you, we have

A TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM

as grasping, extortionate, and domineering, so far as its power goes, as the railway-monopoly. "Its control over the press," says the writer, "is absolute. It has the power of life and death, for the telegraphic news is the vital breath of the daily newspaper." Thus our political press is muzzled, or even made to subserve those who control it. When Vanderbilt controls the Western Union Telegraph Company, what member of the Associated Press will dare impugn the honesty or excellence of the New York Central and Lake-Shore management. It is proposed to do as England has done, and connect the telegraph with our post-office, under the control of Government.

III. The monopolies made by the conspiracy of private parties, when not punishable by law, as many of them I think may be, must be

MET BY COUNTER-ACTION.

Elevators are often monopolies; our Iowa Granges build elevators of their own. Our agricultural-implement-makers combine to put up prices; we combine to put them down. We should insist as a principle that cost, with a fair profit added, should fix the price of all things as a rule. It is for the interest of the Nation that bread, meat, fuel, clothing, and other necessaries of life should be cheap. To have these cheap, we must have no inordinate profits in the trade, transportation, or production of these articles. Hence I oppose on principle what has been proposed as counter and defensive action by some of our farmers,—combination to keep up the prices of grain, pork, or beef. Let us simply count the cost of our products, and get a fair advance as an average, and we are giving, as well as asking, fair play.

You will see I attach great importance to organization and to political action. In an age of association, we *must* organize or meet the consequences. In an age when wealth is manipulated with the rapidity that railway-stock permits, our landed property can hardly shine on the exchanges. The best opponent to unscrupulous wealth or its similitude is

VOTES,

—votes unbought and unbuyable,—which, thank God, the rural districts at least can yet furnish. The entrenchment of the railway-power, as of the slave-power, is in perverted decisions and blustering threats; but these have lost their force when the masses of the people know *their* rights, and are resolved to enforce them by placing good men and true in places of trust.

But, to act wisely and well in all this, we must

FIRST EDUCATE OURSELVES.

We must know more of trade, of transportation, of manufactures, of theories and practices of finance, taxation, and government. We must read good newspapers and good books. How many of the 300,000 and more adults engaged in farming in Illinois take an agricultural paper? Inquire of your neighbors, and you will be astounded at the result. We do not inform ourselves, and probably not one in four has made a fair attempt to do so. The Farmers' Club, the Grange, the Agricultural Society of any sort tends to wake up our sleepy members and stimulate the desire for knowledge.

We need especially to know more of

FINANCE AND TAXATION,

for our failures to secure the most desirable ends in these has resulted quite as much from popular ignorance of what was best as from the influence of the speculators who profit from our uncertainty. But let us consider carefully whether our present system of finance, without a gold basis, which practically gives $30 circulation per head,—more than half of which, however, is discount notes of capitalists or speculators in bank,—against $15 per head in 1860, is one from which the farmer or laboring man derives any advantage. This inflation increases the wages of the laboring man, but it enhances the price of his subsistence much more. It actually hardly affects the price of farm-products, but increases all the farmers' expenses. Let us consider carefully our scheme of taxation, State and National. Is direct better than indirect taxation; and, if indirect taxation is approved, should it be levied upon luxuries, upon all articles ad valorem, or for what is called protection? These are grave questions, upon which I have not now time to enter, but whose consideration and proper solution are eminently desirable. I will only say that I believe the resumption of specie-payment, and confining a tariff strictly to the raising of a revenue, and that, so far as practicable, from articles of luxury not produced in this country, to be for

THE BEST INTERESTS

of the laboring, honest, and non-speculative masses of the country, because the simplest systems are best for the great body of the people. It was speculators and shysters that rioted in the gold-room during the dark and dreary days of the civil war; and since and hereafter, the national derangement of the finances is their opportunity of gain at the expense of the people who are taxed.

We should study better methods of finance

FOR OURSELVES.

We should get down to cash-payments. We complain, and justly, of the high prices of much we buy; but the dealer and the manufacturer may be able to show that a part of those high prices is necessitated by the slow payment of our debts.

But, fellow-citizens, I have said enough to give you some idea of our danger and its remedy. Our danger is, that moneyed monopolies will oppress the people to an extent that will destroy our property, or provoke revolution and anarchy. We must, as our class has in times now gone by, fit ourselves and address ourselves again to the reforming of our political ideas and practices.

When the heart of one-half the world doth beat
Akin to the brave and the true,
And the tramp of Democracy's earthquake feet
Goes thrilling the wild world through,—
We should not be living in darkness and dust,
And dying like slaves in the night;
But, big with the might of the inward "*must*,"
We should battle for Freedom and Right!
—[*Gerald Massey.*

THE PICNIC.

This address was listened to throughout with earnest attention; and, at its close, the President of the Scott County Club gave the call to adjourn for dinner, and the Exeter Band struck up a lively strain, followed by the Winchester Band, during which young and old bestirred themselves to empty the baskets of their tempting contents, and spread the tables that had been extemporized out of the rough planks aforesaid in the shadiest places. Wagons laden with barrels of ice-water, thoughtfully provided by the entertaining Club, supplied each table with milk-pails full of the grateful fluid; and, amid the din of crockery, the rattle of knives and forks, cheerful laughter and hospitable commands from every table to straying strangers to come and partake of the good things provided, the hour allotted for the purpose sped away unnoticed.

At 2 o'clock the Assembly was called to order, and Mr. Miner introduced

S. M. SMITH,

Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, who, after some preliminary remarks as to his personal share in the new movement, delivered an oration of upwards of two hours in duration, from the hearing of which the audience rose, after repeated applause, apparently deeply moved. Mr. Smith spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF S. M. SMITH.

Those whom he addressed were men and women of his own class. He was a working farmer, who labored on his own farm, every day, for a living, with the exception of those days when he was called forth in the service of the new cause. He had only just come from work in the field, where he had put in six days' as hard physical labor as he had ever done in his younger days, and he found himself, an old man (62), but poorly prepared that day to speak to them with that clearness and vigor which belonged to the unwearied frame and unclouded mind. He was a toiling farmer, like those around him, and had known what it was to plan how to make the two ends meet. His wife was a true farmer's wife, and his boys were at work in the corn-field.

He was the man whom the politicians, part of the political press, and others, had singled out to denounce as a demagogue. If these politicians and political writers only knew him as he was! They called him a broken-down demagogue. If they only knew him as he stood before them, a

PLODDING, TOILING, SIMPLE FARMER,

they would reserve their powder for more dangerous enemies. They called him, also, a broken-down politician. One gentleman had said, only the previous night: "The old fellow is running for Governor; that's what he's after, depend on it." That's the way they talked of an old farmer whose wife was hard put to it to mend his breeches, whose three-colored patches were already blending into one. There were many good wives among the crowd there who were forever hopelessly mending the farmers' breeches, till they dropped almost to bits. He was one of those farmers, and knew like them what it was to bear cruel hardships, to pinch, to scrape, to strive, to economise,—what the farmer had to endure. In standing to address them, he did so with a heart full of sympathy for them as for himself.

The evils they suffered were in common; and, in laboring for reform, he would participate with them in the benefits. He had not a particle of doubt that they would

SECURE THE REFORM THEY SOUGHT.

He described how, in his recent journeyings through the State, he had looked at and admired the glorious fields of corn that spread out on all sides, and, in the midst of them, found a little speck in the shape of the dwelling of the owner of all that wealth; had looked at the speck, and found it a log-cabin,—a little shanty with mud stuck between the logs to keep the wind and rain out;

A HOVEL,—

for it was nothing but a hovel,—12 feet by 20, with barely room to stand up in, with never a flower or shrub near, without the kindly shade of a tree; a bare, black, wretched abode, fit for nothing but the squalid and the pigs. No books there; no gladsome music; no fragrant plants to scent the air; no grateful shade to cool the heated frame of the man who had toiled all day in the glowing fields, with the sun at 90. It was a stable fit to put the straw in. Yet the owner of those beautiful corn-fields was the inhabitant of this place.

As he (the speaker) went further on past the waving cornfield and its poor master, he saw

A PALACE,

surrounded by all the improvements that extravagant taste could sigh for, and fitted with all the luxuries that wealth could command. The abode of whom? Of the man who handles his poor neighbor's wealth, and turns it into gold only for himself.

The man who lives in a hovel gets too little, and the man who lives in the palace gets too much. It was to pull down the palace to the level of the hovel, or build up the hovel to the proportions of the palace, that the farmers of this State had organized.

He then referred to statistics by William Ewart Gladstone, Premier of England, showing that the secretion of wealth had practically begun 300 years ago, but that, during the past 20 years, as much was accumulated as during the preceding 70 years, and went on to ask who it was that had

SWALLOWED THIS WEALTH.

It was not the toiling people, of whom the farmers were a majority (see Flagg's address). The people were still living from hand to mouth. They lived from hand to mouth to-day, as their toiling predecessors, who tilled the ground in ancient days, had done, notwithstanding those 300 years during which the material wealth of the world had been gathered. There was nothing but the bare necessaries of life left to them. They could not, with all their self-denial and toil,—not many of them,—put enough by to help them through in the day of sickness. If one of them fall ill, what is to become of the wife and family? A life's unremitting toil, and nothing to show for it but mortgaged acres!

This state of things ought not to be. It must not be. It

SHALL NOT BE.

Think of it: this wrong has been going down through all the ages; it was as bad now as when men in the Creator's image were serfs and bondsmen. In support of this view, he said he was constantly receiving letters of the most discouraging kind from struggling farmers, the particulars of which would more than bear out his assertions, if he could pause to examine them. They were no better off than the diggers and tillers of the mediæval ages. The conditions which surrounded them had come down from feudal times. They lived by giving their services to others for a pittance that barely kept life together, in order that their oppressors might riot out their existence. Unless they righted themselves, they would forever remain

THE SLAVES AND SERFS

of Boards of Trade and monopolists.

They were presenting a strange anomaly to the world; that of the only interest that had no voice in the price of its own labor and products. Those who consume the farmer's products themselves fix the price they are to pay; but, when the farmer buys of others,—the grocer, the hardware dealer, the manufacturer,—he must pay the price the sellers have fixed. It was all one way. When he went to the store, and wanted to get something, and asked the price, and was told so much, and then asked the storekeeper how much he would give for his corn, or his wheat, or what not, he felt so unspeakably small that he would like to creep into a small hole and

PULL THE HOLE IN AFTER HIM.

The farmers must pay what others demand for what he is obliged to buy of them; but, when they buy the great necessity of life of the farmer, they give him just what they think proper, and no more; and the farmer has nothing to say in the matter. They must soon change all this. They must cease to be slaves and drudges at other men's command and for other men's pleasure.

The farmers will fix the price of their produce by finding out how much it has cost them, and not sell it for less; and, unless they get their price, not allow the produce to pass from their hands. When the price is low, they tell us that the supply has been larger than the demand. Let these crises go on for five years more, and they will

BANKRUPT ONE-HALF

of the farmers of the State. It could not, and should not go on. These cries were humbug. Their teams were crowding too much corn into Chicago, more than Chicago could send out again; and then there came a surplus, and prices went down. Let the corn remain in their barns till Chicago came to them for it. When Chicago wanted the corn, and must have it, then let the farmers yield up of their plenty, and not before. Let them cease to crowd in any of their products; let all the markets feel the want of them, and

THE CRY WOULD BE REVERSED.

"The demand," it will at last be said, "exceeds the supply." There never has been a time in the history of the world when the supply of the earth's produce exceeded the demand. (The speaker here gave several illustrations, showing that greater plenty might bring the necessaries of life cheaper, but the cheapness would enable the poor to buy more plentifully, and there would be no such a thing as a surplus if prices were equitably based on the real supply and real demand; whereas, on the other hand, no matter how great the supply of groceries or other goods that the farmer purchased might be, it was never sold at a price the farmer could benefit by).

Next, he took up some of the instances given by Mr. Flagg of the

EXORBITANT PRICES OF MANUFACTURED IMPLEMENTS,

and advised them to deny themselves reapers worth $50 that cost $180, and sewing machines and other articles in the same proportion, rather than go in debt for them. He showed how the farmer was easily induced by smooth talkers to buy machines they did not want, and to give notes for them, and the necessity that arose, when the notes came due, of their selling their produce at any price it would bring so as to take them up. He himself had repaired old implements, and was now using them, rather than buy new ones that he could not pay for. He gave several sketches of the wealth of various manufacturers and railroad-men, easily acquired in a few years, without labor, and compared their condition with the

HARD LOT OF THE HONEST FARMER,

who was doing something wonderful and unusual if he paid his debts, kept his land unincumbered, and, by the expenditure of his family's united muscle, exertions, and self-denial, continued to put by a few dollars at the end of the year.

Having proceeded in this strain for a while, and illustrated his points with various feasible examples, he went on to say that, when he took a dollar from a man, he did so because he had given him the dollar's worth. Had these people given the farmers the worth of their money? They had never done so. All who did not were

ROBBERS AND THIEVES.

They clutched the wealth of the people by means that are infamous and unscrupulous. They are beyond the reach of the poor, by reason of corrupt Judges and their own venal creatures who administer the law. They are as bad as the man who unexpectedly holds a pistol to an unarmed man's head, and, under a threat of shooting, steals his purse; because, before they rob, they make sure, as they think, that they have taken away the means of redress. It is said that

SEVEN-TENTHS OF THE FARMS IN ILLINOIS ARE MORTGAGED.

He had been told so by one who claimed to know; who said, and he knew it was true himself, that they never expected to see their money again, and cared not whether they did or no. They wanted the farms, not the money; and things were coming to this pass: That either the farmers must be helped, or they will see their farms pass away from them, and what was once their own fair land they will live only to plow for others. This is serfdom. This is the same result that the Barons reached in feudal days. This is what our forefathers fought to avoid. This is what blood has been shed like water to prevent.

Next, he went on with considerable detail to show, by figures which are familiar to the reader, that the farmer has been actually receiving only twenty cents per bushel for what has cost him thirty cents to produce, to denounce the state of affairs in a country like this, that could insure such a result, to show that a farmer might as well give way to

HOPELESSNESS AND DESPAIR,

if this was the end of it, and no remedy could be found out of it; and to prophesy that an end could be easily discovered if the farmers were true to themselves. He complained that farmers worked too many hours; that they were up at candlelight, and still at work by candlelight, when others had sought repose; that there was no rest for the farmer, or his wife, or his son, or his daughter; and that, after 300-odd days of such incessant and wearing toil, that no other class in the world would submit to, he came out, not hundreds of dollars ahead, as one would suppose, but actually in debt, although he himself was almost in rags, his family in the last appearance of penury; and their pleasures few and frugal.

Next, he went on to speak of the necessity of the farmers

EDUCATING THEMSELVES

by reading the papers and current literature of the day, to an understanding of what was being enacted by the people's servant in Congress and in the Legislatures. It was because they understood so little and interfered so little that these men had gone on so long undeterred and undetected.

Look how they make the taxes. Do they ever think of the men who are to pay? And, on the other hand, do the farmers ever read what they are doing; about the taxes, or anything else? Do they ever scan the accounts? He demanded a system of taxation in Illinois that permitted an assessment on the value of the farmers' land, and also on the mortgage he owed thereon, and insisted that the people will see this iniquity removed.

We are the people, said he, and we vote these fellows into office, and

THEY MUST DO WHAT WE TELL THEM.

We never told them to make such a tax as this, and we will not put up with it. We never consented to such an infamous tax law, and it shall not stand on the statute-book. (He proceeded to give instances of the inequality with which it worked, and went on:) Is it right? Why is it that the man holding the mortgage is compelled to pay a tax on the debt owed on our land, and we have to pay it over again? I say that, at the next Legislature, it shall be changed, or I for one, and my sons, will help to ride some of them out of town on a rail, with

A COAT OF TAR AND FEATHERS.

["Bully for you!" "Good, old fellow!" "We will help you all you want!" and other encouraging cries from all parts of the audience.]

Speaking of his correspondence, he said that, during the past month, he had received probably 200 to 300 letters, asking: Shall we go to voting, or wait for an independent party? He could only answer for himself; and the answer was, that he should vote. He wanted reform, and he should vote for it. He wanted honest candidates, and he should vote for them. Be it remembered that he spoke for himself alone. These scoundrels (the corruptionists) will be burned up by the fiery indignation of an outraged people. He was not going to rest till his mission was accomplished, and reform was won. It was no use to say you would not vote; you might as well try to paddle up against a stream. You might as well give it up. His own opinion was that the farmers

HAVE GOT TO GO TO VOTING.

The farmers have many votes, and the voting-machine counts in this world. In this Republican Government, voting can be made felt. You don't know how much more respectable you are when a candidate wants your vote; how he will flatter you, and dandle the baby, and hold the cow while your wife milks! They call us "damned old plugs" when they have got into the Legislature, but they call us gentlemen when they want to get in. This voting is a lever that will turn the world.

He then spoke tauntingly of the Republican meetings lately held, and their gilt-edged resolutions, which

WERE MERE FROTH,

and promises never meant to be realized; and then went on with increasing animation to charge political tricksters of all shades with violating the most sacred pledges, and committing outrages that would be inconceivable if the people's senses had not been blunted by such long series of scandals, and "the sickening spectacle of their insatiate greed."

"Is there no remedy? Surely there must be. There has got to be some change; or some of these chaps will be

DANGLING FROM THE BOUGHS OF TREES

around this country. What is the life of one of these scoundrels worth, compared to the honor, happiness, even the existence of our children? Go further, and say, all that is worth living for. Such a life does not weigh a feather in the balance."

The orator spoke for a considerable time in a similar strain, warning corruptionists of all shades that the people had borne with them long enough; that a remedy must be found,—peacefully, if possible; but, at all costs, a remedy must be found,

"EVEN IF BLOOD BE SPILT."

He concluded by thanking them for their attention; and, after resolutions thanking the orator, the party broke up.

Mr. Smith was afterwards interviewed by THE TRIBUNE reporter, and reiterated his statement that "these scoundrels" must be made to feel, at whatever cost, that an end is very shortly to be put to their vicious career; and that, in saying so, he was not merely giving utterance to his own thoughts, but echoing

THE STERN DETERMINATION

of the vast majority of the agricultural classes. He did not, of course, expect bloodshed; but the people were determined on reform at whatever hazard or cost.

PERU.

Terrible Rain-Storm and Most Disastrous Consequences—The City of Lima Inundated—Damages Half a Million of Dollars.

Lima (July 13) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

A proverb has long been popular in Peru that no rainfall occurs along the coast. The believers in this tradition, and their name was Legion, were painfully disappointed on the night of the 9th instant, when the cities of Lima and Callao were fairly flooded by the drippings from the clouds, which fell in such quantities as to cause a damage in a few hours of more than half a million of hard dollars. The general idea is that when Pizarro landed in Peru one of the officers in his train pretended to a certain knowledge of architecture, and to the climateric influences on different zones. Supposing that Lima was exempt from all heavenly moisture, this would-be savant advised that the roofs of the dwellings should be constructed as lightly as possible, in order to afford free ventilation, no fears being entertained of watery visitations. The indication was adopted, and the houses were covered with slight canes, on which was placed a composition of mud and refuse, technically known as "torta," and through the interstices of which a new Asmodeus could easily perceive the peculiarities of the family circle. This compound offer no resistance to the rain, and, indeed, no barricade was deemed necessary.

At about 4 o'clock p. m. on the day I have mentioned the sky assumed a threatening aspect, and a few moments after the streets bore eloquent evidence of the strength of the waterfall. People might have been seen in every quarter of the town hurrying to their dwellings, or from thence to the nearest shops in search of India rubber cloth and other impermeable stuffs. But of no avail; the rain poured down, causing as much consternation as would a snow-storm in the Havana; the fragile roofs immediately confessed themselves vanquished by their unexpected enemy, and would gladly have thrown up the sponge had they possessed that desirable object, for the preservation of the goods they were supposed to protect. The magnificent interior of the Lima houses, furnished, as possibly are those of few capitals in the world, with the most extravagant products of the looms of Brussels and the most expensive articles from Parisian factories, speedily assumed a disheartening aspect. The water rushed uninterruptedly through the fragile defences; the accumulated filth of centuries was filtered through on the velvet carpets, the silken curtains, and the ormulu furniture of the old palaces, raised in accordance with the suggestions of the conqueror's architect. Fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters, aided by the inevitable Heathen Chinee, an exotic plant flourishing finely in Peru, organized into battalions for home defence, and the instruments used against the foe were laughable enough. Under the streams of water falling on their devoted heads were placed bathtubs, spittoons, pitchers, basins, glasses, bowls, washstands, mats, and extraordinary looking objects of Chinaware. Beds and bedding were of second consideration. First the family crucifix, or saint, was removed to a place of safety; secondly, the carpets and piano were placed under guard, and lastly the distracted parents were induced to bestow some of their attention on the wardrobes of their afflicted daughters.

The church bells tolled out the *plegaria* or the prayer to Heaven for a cessation of the dire invasion; the people begged the elements to change their attack; even an earthquake would have been hailed as a relief to such an infliction. But the heavens seemed pitiless.

About 1 o'clock in the morning the deluge ceased, and then the miserable inhabitants of the city found that there was no rest, no comfort for them in their dripping beds.

The damage is twofold. The public health has been seriously endangered. Physicians say that colds and coughs are unprecedentedly general, and no place in the world is more fatal for lung sufferers than Lima.

The injury to household goods is stupendous. Many walls were undermined and fell to the ground, burying all beneath the debris. "All," fortunately, does not imply a loss of life. In one establishment alone, that of one of the most wealthy bankers of the city, $30,000 worth of sumptuous furniture was utterly ruined.

The Palace of Justice, where the Supreme and Superior Courts hold their sittings, was converted into a lake, and the litigants have been compelled to abstain from their legal quarrels until the floors are dry enough for the continuance of the business.

The great library was drenched from the topmost to the bottom shelves. Many inestimable volumes of manuscript relating to the early history of Peru are now but masses of worthless pulp.

The streets were intransitable, and even at the present moment locomotion is dangerous over the muddy and slippery stones. People in the United States, provided against such events, regard a rain-storm with equanimity, secure in their well fortified homes, while Peruvians, unacquainted with the fury of tempests, look upon them with as much awe as the denizens of New York would the shock of an earthquake. The parallel is correct. Rain in Lima and the fearful rocking of the earth in New York are comparatively equally destructive. For earthquake Lima is prepared and watchful,—I may say to the manor born; for rainfall New York has her patent roofing and her umbrellas.

The total damage will reach the neighborhood of half a million of soles, or hard dollars. What the result will be as respects the health of the population the records of the cemetery will declare. But the lesson has been salutary. Householders have unanimously decided to throw overboard the teachings of the old Spanish builder, and the romantic dwellings of Lima will shortly be covered by substantial defenses of corrugated iron, a sufficient obstacle to the new antagonist. One of the principal causes of so general a disaster was the fact that many families were residing in Chorillos, the fashionable watering-place about nine miles distant from Lima, and had their houses closed here; consequently, when the doors were opened on the morning after, the discomfited proprietors gazed gloomily upon the wreck of what was once splendor and elegance. Speaking commercially, trade will be benefited.

The Moa.

It appears that the moa, the name given by the New Zealanders to the large wingless birds whose bones are occasionally found in swamps, forests, and other out-of-the-way places in that country, is not yet extinct, as has been generally supposed. It is stated, according to the Melbourne *Argus*, that a very large bird—much larger than any emu—exists in the back portions of a run in the Waiu District, on the west side of the Waiu, and adjoining the large bush which stretches to the west coast of New Zealand. Its tracks and footsteps have been repeatedly seen, and on a recent occasion a shepherd started the bird itself out of a patch of manuka scrub with his sheep-dog. The bird ran from the dog until it reached the brow of a terrace above him, and some thirty or forty yards off, when it turned on the dog, who immediately and wisely returned as fast as it could to the shepherd's heel. The moa stood for fully ten minutes on the brow of the terrace, bending its long neck up and down exactly as the black swan does when disturbed. It is described as being very much higher than any emu ever seen in Australia, and as standing very much more firmly on its legs. The color of its feathers is a sort of silvery gray, with greenish streaks through it. If this story is true, it destroys the notion which has hitherto prevailed, that no large moas have been seen alive since about 1650.

The Belles of Seville.

Seville women justify the reputation for beauty more thoroughly than those of any other Spanish city; prettiness is a more appropriate term to specify their personal attractions. They resemble each other to a surprising degree, as in all pure races of a marked type. Their eyes, fringed with long black lashes, produce an effect of white and black unknown to our colder, less passionate clime. It seems as if the sun had left its reflection in those magnificent orbs, equally noticeable in the face of some 5-year old child and in the gipsy girls of France. The gleaming and glancing and the … of these eyes has a very expressive word in Spanish called *ojear*, which is full of suggestive meaning, although these eye-thrusts, so … to strangers, have nothing particularly significant. The large, ardent, velvety eyes of a young Sevillane glance upon a dog in the street with the same intensity she would bestow upon some more worthy object. The exquisite smallness of the ladies' feet is too well known to dwell upon; many could be easily held in a child's hand, and the fair Andalusians are justly proud of this quality, and wear shoes accordingly, not differing so very much from the Chinese shoes.

...e reporter, and reiterated his statement
"these scoundrels" must be made to feel,
...ever cost, that an end is very shortly to
...to their vicious career; and that, in say-
..., he was not merely giving utterance to
...n thoughts, but echoing

THE STERN DETERMINATION

...vast majority of the agricultural classes,
...not, of course, expect bloodshed; but
...ople were determined on reform at what-
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PERU.

...ble Rain-Storm and Most Disas-
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465,170.

The Population of Chicago According to the Latest Census.

133,043 Names in the New Directory: An Increase of 32,488 Since 1870.

212 Churches, 1,100 Public Streets, 80 Newspapers, and 31 Railroad Companies.

Comparative Statistics of Interest to St. Louis.

The Chicago Directory for 1873, compiled by Richard Edwards, will be ready for delivery in a few days. In the meanwhile, we have been furnished by the publisher with proofs of the preface to his work, and are thus enabled to lay before the public the valuable information relative to the population and growth of this city, which has been worked up and tabulated by Mr. Edwards. His constant comparisons with St. Louis are owing to the fact that Mr. Edwards has been personally attacked by the press of that city, and the accuracy of his work steadily denied.

The Chicago Directory of 1860 contained 28,798 names; that of 1866, 70,163; that of 1870, 100,555, and the new one, 133,060. Assuming that each name represents three and a half persons, the total population of the city would be 465,170, or 166,733 more than was given by the Government census of 1870. This difference, however, is partly owing to the defective character of that census, as was shown by the one subsequently taken by Mr. Edwards. So far as his ratio of three and a half is concerned, every person who pays any attention to the population in his own neighborhood will find that all the private families around him so far exceed that number per household as to compensate for the unmarried people, and for those who are packed in boarding-houses and hotels, who constitute in this city only about ten and a half persons out of every hundred; while in St. Louis eighteen out of every hundred come under that category. Therefore, estimating by the names in the St. Louis Directory, that place has a population of 294,528, or a little less than was shown by the United States enumeration of three years ago.

THE RAPID INCREASE OF CHICAGO,

as shown by the new Directory, might be questioned, were it not for the immense amount of labor which has been bestowed upon the collection of these data, and the care with which every fact has been sifted and arranged. The likelihood of fraud is really less in these Directory statistics than in the census figures of the Federal Government. The latter are filed away beyond all reach of verification. The former are in the hands of everyone. Any person who chooses can take the book and hunt up every firm or person mentioned in it. Until the Directory figures have failed to meet this test, they can be relied upon.

In addition to the business catalogue and the Directory proper, this volume will contain a great amount of valuable information relating to the political organization of the city, county, and State, the 212 churches, 83 benevolent and public societies, 49 Masonic and 110 other secret societies, the 1,100 public streets, 80 odd newspapers, and 31 railroad companies, etc.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS COMPARED.

In order to enable the reader to test the correctness of these statements relative to the comparative population of St. Louis and Chicago, Mr. Edwards gives the following table, by letters, of the number of names in the Directories of the two cities for 1860, 1866, 1870, and 1873:

Letters of alphabet.	1860. Chicago	1860. St. Louis	1866. Chicago	1866. St. Louis	1870. Chicago	1870. St. Louis	1873. Chicago	1873. St. Louis
A	634	1,119	1,701	1,199	2,617	1,403	3,649	1,960
B	[illegible]	5,204	6,674	5,644	9,396	6,670	11,999	8,922
C	[illegible]	3,354	5,432	3,969	7,565	3,806	9,211	5,283
D	[illegible]	2,602	3,375	2,636	4,640	3,381	5,716	4,024
E	[illegible]	1,364	1,312	1,107	2,026	1,861	2,614	1,670
F	[illegible]	2,367	2,986	2,567	4,437	2,931	5,396	4,020
G	[illegible]	2,482	3,291	2,657	4,823	3,298	6,250	4,150
H	[illegible]	4,482	4,880	4,847	8,270	5,738	11,013	4,430
I	[illegible]	122	255	140	289	135	465	298
J	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,395	900	2,179	1,141	3,329	1,004
K	[illegible]	3,051	3,226	3,234	4,689	4,007	6,525	5,530
L	[illegible]	2,277	3,125	2,351	4,704	2,729	6,309	4,030
M	[illegible]	5,436	7,064	5,504	9,596	6,605	13,201	9,890
N	901	911	1,362	905	1,992	1,130	2,782	1,420
O	694	1,022	1,498	1,060	2,178	1,003	3,134	1,686
P	1,043	1,758	2,749	1,917	4,113	2,220	5,295	3,494
Q	103	40	226	138	494	155	405	215
R	[illegible]	2,659	3,336	2,839	4,665	3,301	6,359	4,140
S	3,111	5,712	7,123	6,187	10,800	7,634	14,479	11,690
T	[illegible]	1,803	2,005	1,488	2,732	2,688	4,065	2,650
U	[illegible]	147	220	209	269	233	362	430
V	[illegible]	616	601	648	953	797	1,240	937
W	1,985	3,151	5,192	3,685	6,264	3,745	5,183	6,080
X	....	2	....	1	1	2	2	3
Y	129	157	271	182	385	217	495	327
Z	87	262	185	299	358	366	530	507
	28,798	53,211	70,363	55,456	100,555	71,925	133,043	91,850
Chicago Maj			14,907		28,630		41,193	

BUSINESS STATISTICS.

So much concerning the population. As regards business statistics, Mr. Edwards' figures are full and very satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of business houses, by an actual count, as reported in the commercial reports issued in July, 1873, by the three mercantile agencies of R. G. Dun & Co., Tappan, McKillop & Co., and J. M. Bradstreet & Son:

	Chicago.	St. Louis.
From R. G. Dun & Co.	8,816	4,418
From Tappan, McKillop & Co.	8,262	4,852
From J. M. Bradstreet & Son	8,376	5,854
Average	8,485	5,052

These figures show, when averaged, that the number of business houses in Chicago is 68 per cent greater than the number in St. Louis. The commercial agencies do not, however, claim to be exhaustive in their reports. The two Directories, when called into requisition upon this point, show totals as follows:

1873.	Chicago.	St. Louis.
Business firms	12,794	8,019

The details of these business statistics follow, in a table which has been prepared with great care, and which will prove both interesting and useful.

	Chicago.	St. Louis.
Abstracts	3	0
Agricultural implements	13	10
Architects	93	42
Artists	26	26
Bakeries	191	196
Bankers	34	7
Banks	35	22
Banks for savings	19	36
Barbers	229	199
Billiard halls	60	7
Blacksmiths	127	94
Horseshoers	52	22
Boarding-houses	664	422
Bookbinders	21	14
Booksellers and stationers	138	63
Boot and shoemakers	276	319
Boots and shoes, wholesale	24	30
Boots and shoes, retail	291	235
Carriage builders and dealers	49	32
Chemists, manufacturing	15	9
Cigar, manufacturers	142	122
Cigars, wholesale	16	6
Cigars and tobacco, wholesale	13	...
Cigars and tobacco, wholesale and retail	17	7
Cigars and tobacco, retail	282	147
Clothing, manufacturers	14	4
Clothing, wholesale	23	15
Clothing, retail	178	78
Coal dealers	67	20
Coal and wood	129	75
Commission merchants	495	261
Contractors	117	15
Crockery and glassware	58	52
Dentists	89	47
Distillers and rectifiers	22	13
Dressmakers	229	196
Druggists, wholesale	12	10
Druggists, retail	195	134
Dry goods, wholesale	20	19
Dry goods, retail	239	187
Elevators	14	2
Fancy and variety stores	135	155
Florists	22	10
Flour and feed	137	72
Foundries	21	20
Furniture manufacturers	77	29
Furniture dealers	153	75
Gents' furnishing goods	67	28
Grocers, wholesale	51	58
Grocers, wholesale and retail	19	23
Grocers, retail	1,197	541
Hair goods, workers, and dressers	42	13
Hardware, wholesale	11	19
Hardware, wholesale and retail	12	5
Hardware, retail	139	34
Hat and cap manufacturers	12	6
Hats and caps, wholesale	10	4
Hats and caps, retail	57	47
Hides, pelts, etc.	22	11
Hotels	105	74
Ice dealers	10	24
Insurance agents	116	61
Insurance companies, fire	109	98
Insurance companies, marine	17	6
Insurance companies, life	65	46
Iron, nails, and steel	10	14
Iron works	21	22
Jewelry manufacturers	11	0
Junk dealers	26	7
Justices of the Peace	14	14
Laundries	33	30
Lawyers	557	372
Leather manufacturers	6	0
Leather and findings	17	14
Lightning-rod manufacturers	9	2
Lime, plaster, and cement	23	8
Lithographers	9	12
Livery-stables	85	63
Locksmiths and bell-hangers	22	20
Lumber manufacturers and dealers	193	52
Machinists	15	18
Marble-workers and dealers	20	18
Match manufacturers	5	5
Meat markets	472	460
Millinery and millinery goods	179	96
Millinery, wholesale	13	11
Mining companies	18	10
Mowers and reapers	8	4
Music teachers	23	32
News depots	52	23
Newspapers and publications	84	81
Notaries Public	194	118
Notions, wholesale	9	
Oil manufacturers and dealers	19	14
Packers, beef and pork	55	23
Painters	189	95
Paper dealers	16	6
Paper hangings	25	13
Pawnbrokers	29	21
Photographers	65	37
Physicians	488	369
Picture-frames	33	27
Planing-mills	40	13
Plumbers and gasfitters	82	36
Printers	101	40
Publishers	79	19
Railroad companies	31	28
Railroad supplies	17	9
Real estate	642	85
Rolling-mills	2	
Restaurants	184	74
Roofers	27	14
Saddle and harness makers	54	54
Sash, doors, and blinds	51	0
Stoves and hollow-ware	59	72
Tailors	400	321
Tanners and curriers	22	21
Tin, copper, and sheet-iron workers	21	40
Tobacco manufacturers and dealers	24	35
Trunk manufacturers	20	28
Undertakers	31	23
Upholsterers	20	24
Wagon-makers	69	89
Watchmakers and jewelers	164	100
White-lead manufacturers	4	6
Wines and liquors	178	110
Total	12,794	8,019

From these figures it will be seen that, while St. Louis, by dint of reckoning over several times each of her dealers who have several businesses, slightly excels Chicago in the number of her savings banks, shoemakers, foundries, wholesale grocers, ice-dealers, iron-workers, lithographers, tin and copper workers, white lead makers, upholsterers, and undertakers, Chicago overwhelmingly excels St. Louis in every one of a hundred and thirty other branches of business. Against her 29 banks and banking offices, Chicago shows 70; against her 187 retail dry goods houses, Chicago shows 239; and in wholesale dry goods houses Chicago has 20 firms to balance her 19, and one of Chicago's firms would offset the biggest half-dozen of St. Louis'. In retail groceries—a good test of the number and character of consumers—Chicago has 1,197, St. Louis 541; in flour and feed, Chicago 137, St. Louis 72; in retail hardware, Chicago 139, St. Louis 34; in hotels, Chicago 105, St. Louis 74; in real estate firms, Chicago 642, St. Louis 85; in furniture, Chicago 230, St. Louis 104; and so on through the list.

It appears by the Directories that there are 28 railroad companies located in St. Louis, and 31 in Chicago; but the proportion between the railroad facilities of the two cities is at least three to one in favor of Chicago,—a ratio which is more than sustained by the latest statistics on the subject of railroads. Taking Poor's Manual for 1873 as authority, and leaving out of the count all of the great trunk railways to the seaboard (in which Chicago has the advantage of her "rival" at least three to one), we find there are 8,483 miles of railroad converging at Chicago, and 2,745 miles—less than one-third—converging at St. Louis. This footing gives St. Louis the benefit of one-third the mileage of the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Roads, and leaves to Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado their own local roads, except such as are operated directly by Chicago or St. Louis corporations. This makes no account of the thousands of miles of railroad already under contract into Chicago, as the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line (450 miles), the Chicago, Omaha & St. Joseph (246 miles), the Chicago & Paducah (260 miles), the Chicago, Hamilton & Western (coal road), the Chicago & Wisconsin Midland, etc., etc. We find by the same authority that the name of Chicago appears in the title of 45 railroads, and St. Louis in that of 15.

The records of the Post-Office Department at Washington show that there were collected and delivered in Chicago and St. Louis during the month of June, 1873, letters to the following number:

	Chicago.	St. Louis.
Collected	2,542,447	527,898
Delivered	1,277,287	894,831

The aggregate daily newspaper circulation of Chicago is about 98,000; that of St. Louis, 49,000.

In reference to the delay which has occurred in the issue of this book, Mr. Edwards says that the canvass began on the 1st of May, with a larger force than was ever before employed, but that the marked growth of the city, the confusion and frequent change of localities arising from the fire, and the desire which the author felt to make the canvass exceptionally thorough, will probably be regarded as satisfactory reasons for the extra time consumed.

The remainder of the preface is devoted to a very animated defense of Mr. Edwards against the charges made by the St. Louis papers, and he is able to show from their own columns that up to a recent period he was held in high favor in their city, and became obnoxious there only because his Chicago census report showed that the latter city was, in population, far ahead of the rival one on the Mississippi.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The Weekly Gathering of "Liberal"-Minded Citizens--Pecuniary Consolation Demanded of the Brewers--Complaint that Members Take No Interest in the Meetings.

The Liberal Citizen Association (Verein Freisinniger Buerger) held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Swiss Maennerchor, No. 45 North Clark street, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., the President of the Society, in the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which, after a slight correction, were adopted.

Fourteen persons anxious to become Liberal Citizens stepped up and paid their initiation fee, whereupon their wish was gratified, and they were unanimously elected.

Mr. Hoffman, as a member of the Committee to solicit aid from the brewers, reported that they had visited the Brewers' Association, and explained to them the object of their calling, namely, to be subsidized in the sum of $2,000. They further added that they did not ask this aid as beggars, but as a consideration for the enhancement of their (the brewers') property. The brewers replied that they were not yet ready to say to what extent they would aid the movement, but assured them that they would do their duty as soon as they were ready. The brewers also agreed to pay the expenses in the Frank Schwuchow appeal case.

It was decided that the case of Otto Wehrmann, who was fined $100 a few days ago for selling liquor on Sunday, be appealed at the expense of the Society.

The Committee appointed to examine the report of the Financial Secretary reported everything correct.

H. Johnson complained that the members of the Association did not take more interest in these meetings. It was with difficulty that a quorum of thirty could be gathered. Unless more energy was displayed by the individual members, everything would go to smash.

Gen. Lieb thought the meetings were well enough attended. A quorum was sufficient to transact necessary business. Let them get up general meetings, and the Puritans would soon find out that the Germans were in earnest about this movement. After transacting some further unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

Business Education.

Drew's Business College, located at 278 and 280 West Madison street, offers excellent inducements for young men who wish a practical business education. This institution has received a liberal patronage from our business men during the past season, and its popularity is due to the merits of the school, which is conducted on the actual business plan. The institution is commended to every one. Send stamp for circulars.

Rochester, N. Y., Brackett House,

Entrance centre of railroad depot. This fine hotel, having recently passed into the hands of Messrs. Allen & Hildreth, is prepared to give passengers a capital breakfast, with the best of attention. Mr. James Erwin, the famous steward, recently of Congress Hall, has charge of the cuisine.

C., R. I. & P. Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and all far West points, will leave Chicago Sunday, Aug. 10, at 10:15 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

THE LAW COURTS.

Important Decision by Judge Wallace in the Willig Case.

Conditions on which a Common-Law Marriage is Legal in this State.

Bankruptcy Matters---The Courts Condensed---New Suits.

Judge Wallace, in the County Court, yesterday, delivered the following opinion in the matter of the Willig estate, upon the petition of Charles H. Willig, for the removal of Mary Willig, Administratrix:

The first question to be determined in this matter is the application of one of the heirs to have the present Administratrix removed upon a motion that she is not the widow of the deceased, Gottleib Willig, and, not being such widow, that her letters of administration should be revoked. The first question to be determined is whether the common law of England in relation to the state of matrimony is in force at the present time, or at the time when these parties commenced living together, and since, The Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1845, contain this section:

The common law of England, so far as the same is applicable and of a general nature, and all statutes or acts of the British Parliament made in aid of and to supply defects in the common law, * * * and which are of a general nature and not local to that kingdom, shall be the rule of decision, and shall be as of full force until repealed by legislative authority. (Gross, Chap. 62, Sec. 1.)

It will be seen from that section that in order to get rid of the force of it, it would be necessary for the Legislature to repeal the common law on that subject. It would require the same authority to repeal the common law on that subject as it would to repeal the statute that had been formerly passed. The rule is, where there is no repealing statute, (and we find none in this case) that the statute sought to have been repealed ought not to be so held by the courts unless they were inconsistent with the subsequent statute; that is, unless they are repealed by implication. From the terms of the repealing statute, or from the terms of the subsequent statute did the Legislature intend to repeal the former statute? Now if we turn to Chap. 69, Sec. 3, of Gross, 1871, we find the following: All persons belonging to any religious society, church, or denomination, may celebrate their marriage according to the rules and principles of such religious society, church, or denomination, and certificates of such marriage, signed by the regular minister, or, if there be no minister, by the clerk of such religious society, church, or denomination, registered as hereinafter directed, shall be evidence of such marriage.

This is a permission to parties to celebrate their marriages in accordance with their religious beliefs or desires, and does not say that parties shall not celebrate their marriages in any other way. That section is not inconsistent with the common law on the subject, and therefore does not repeal by implication the common law on that subject. Sec. 4 of the same chapter says: Any persons wishing to marry or be joined in marriage may go before any regular minister of the gospel authorized to marry by the custom of the church or society to which he belongs, any Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of any inferior Court, or Justice of the Peace, and celebrate or declare their marriage in such manner and form as shall be most agreeable.

These are the only sections of the statutes that bear, in this State, on that subject. They cover the whole control that the Legislature has assumed as to how marriages shall be celebrated in this State, and we find in neither of them any repealing clause, nor do we find anything in them inconsistent with the common law on that subject. Hence, we have come to the conclusion that the common law of England upon this subject is in force in this State.

The question remaining now is to apply the facts of this case to the common law. There are two rules laid down by the common law by which we may determine whether parties are married or not. One is, a direct promise from one to the other, a mutual promise and agreement that they will be husband and wife. The declaration so made might be either in writing or verbally given.

The common law authorities are a little at variance as to whether it is necessary when there is such a promise that it should be born first of intercourse; but I am satisfied that the weight of authority is, that when it is clearly shown to the Court that there had been an agreement between the parties to become husband and wife, and to live together in that state, it would be necessary to show intercourse. The other rule is, when parties promise with each other to become husband and wife in the future, in that case it is necessary to show, if the promise is not consummated by direct agreement, that the parties, in compliance with that promise, lived together as such. That is to say, it is a promise in futuro, followed by intercourse.

Either of these rules makes, when evidence is complete before the Court that either these conditions has been complied with, a common law marriage, and a lawful marriage.

Now let us apply these rules to the case before the Court. And here comes the greatest difficulty in this case, that is, to get at what the facts were. There is considerable conflict of evidence as to whether these parties did make an agreement. There is evidence tending to show that they met together on a certain occasion about a year after they first commenced living together; that they, in presence of a doctor, another man, and his wife, married themselves, and that ever after that, the woman states positively, they lived together as husband and wife. There is evidence positively showing that they had children, and that they positively slept together in the same room, continuously, regularly, and without intermission. We have also the declaration of the old man himself that they were married, and to sustain that position, he seems to have referred to a book printed in German, which was stated to be a book on American law, in which he stated what was this common law rule—all that it was necessary for parties to do to be married. Referring to this book which, as he thought, was the law of the land, they were married. In addition to that, we have the continuous living together for twelve or fourteen years in one place, and, further, that they executed deeds as husband and wife. I believe that comprises about all the testimony tending to show that there was an agreement between these parties. There seemed to have been no discussion as to the manner of introducing each other to strangers or neighbors. On the other hand, there is the testimony of several neighbors that it was understood in the neighborhood that they had never been married. At the beginning of their intercourse there was some scandal about it. There is also testimony showing that the woman herself had said that she had tried to get the old man to marry her, and also testimony as to the manner in which he addressed her, always calling her "Mary," and never calling her his wife in a single instance. That is about the substance of the testimony on both sides. Of course if it is true that the woman has said that she never was married, and now swears that they had met together and married themselves, I should look with suspicion upon her testimony, unless the inconsistency can be explained from the evidence. From the testimony of the neighbors, it was clear that they considered them not married, because they had never celebrated their marriage according to the statute, and hence the woman had said to the old man that she wanted him to marry her according to the forms of the statute. It was to satisfy the minds of the neighbors that she desired to have the ceremony performed according to the usual forms. That would be an explanation,—it seems to me, a reasonable one,—of this desire on her part. But, I think, taking the testimony upon the woman's side altogether, that it is of such weight that it will compel the Court to hold that the common law rule was complied with. We have her statement that they had met together and got married—married themselves in the presence of witnesses; that they from that time continuously lived together as husband and wife. The old man, when talking to one witness, said they were sufficiently married, and referred the witness to the book in which he found the law on that subject, and seemed to consider that he had fulfilled the law of the land, and had done all that was necessary to make her his wife. Then that is followed by this continuous cohabitation and the faithful services of this woman to this man—and it is evident from all the testimony that her services were faithful—since, when he became so decrepit that he could not leave the house, she did everything, even controlled the financial arrangements of the house, did all the manual labor, and superintended all of the work in the house and part of the farm, and when they came to convey property—real estate—the old man deliberately joined her with him in a solemn deed as his wife. And right here I might remark some testimony I have overlooked, that, as to one of the deeds, it was in evidence that the party purchasing suggested that the woman ought to be joined in it; but this only applied to one of these transactions—I believe there was no evidence as to any other, though the old man joined with the woman in several deeds—three or four.

Taking all these things into consideration, it seems to me that the Court will be compelled to hold that the common law rule had been fulfilled, and that they were, according to the law of this State, husband and wife, and that she is now the widow of the deceased. The order of the Court will be that the petition be dismissed at complainant's costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In the United States District Court, in the case of Williams et al. against Blake, Whitehouse & Co., the court found for libellants, and referred the case to Commissioner to report damages.

In the case of C. W. Upton, assignee, v. Abner Peck et al., the demurrer of H. H. Peck was overruled, and leave given to file answer by Sept. 1.

In the case of John Gwynn against the schooner Biglow, the argument on the objections to the Master's report was heard and the matter taken under advisement.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL TRANSFER.

In the CIRCUIT COURT the following suit was filed yesterday:

August Braten against Edward Donohue alias Donohoe, Margaret Donohue, Honora McKay, and Gerhard Foreman. This is a bill in chancery to enable the complainant to obtain the satisfaction of a judgment for $1,141.40 against Edward Donohue by the sale of certain real estate, which it is claimed has been illegally and fraudulently transferred to Honora McKay, subject to a trust deed to Gerhard Foreman, which transfer was made without valuable consideration, and for the purpose of defrauding Donohue's creditors. The bill, therefore, asks the Court to decree the sale of such part of the real estate as will satisfy the judgment, and to enjoin the sale or encumbering of the property further. The property affected is as follows: Lot 9, Block 7, Delavan's Addition, and Lot 112 in subdivision of 9¼ acres of E ½, S W ¼, 4, 39, 14.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

In the Superior Court Messrs. Allison, Smith & Johnson, type founders, of Cincinnati, commenced suit in assumpsit against Richard Edwards, the Directory man, to obtain the payment of $2,000 for type and material furnished.

In the County Court in the estate of Henry W. Kingsbury, minor, the late guardian, Anson Sperry, presented receipts of Eva Lawrence, guardian, for $18,146.31 balance, and was discharged.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the firm of Conklin & Campbell by Jacob Johnson, all of this city. The petitioning creditor's claim is for $1,461.38, upon a certain promissory note for that sum, dated Dec. 31, 1872, due sixty days from date. The acts of bankruptcy charged are the suspension of payment of the commercial paper of the firm for more than fourteen days.

Judge Blodgett made the following orders in bankruptcy:

In the matter of the estate of Moses Weaver, bankrupt, it was ordered that William Dawes, Assignee, should convey to J. H. Hurlbut & Co. the elevator on Schuyler street and Illinois Central Railroad, on condition that the latter relinquish all claims against the estate.

In the matter of Gilbert M. Cloy, order of dismissal was made.

Michael Goldstein and John S. Garland et al. were adjudicated bankrupts, the latter by default.

The Assignee of Francis Munson was authorized to settle.

On the motion to dismiss in the matter of Stevens & Haas, the dismissal was ordered, unless cause be shown in ten days, Marshal to give possession immediately.

In the case of John McKinnon, bankrupt, the court entered the opinion that the levy be set aside, and the property levied upon turned over to Assignee.

Attorneys' fees and costs, amounting to $175, were allowed in the bankrupt estate of Wm. C. Poleman.

CREDITORS' MEETINGS.

In the matter of P. R. Wright, in bankruptcy, the first general meeting to elect an Assignee took place at 11 o'clock this morning, at Register Hibbard's office.

The first meeting in the matter of Phil Schick, of the "Sharp Corner" restaurant, adjourned from July 25, will take place at the same time.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,070—Nancy Wilson v. City of Chicago; trespass on the case, $5,000. 8,071—Eli A. Beach v. James C. Grant, John Price, and G. Hoffman; assumpsit, $2,000. 8,072—George Eaton v. William Burgess; trespass on the case, $3,000. 8,073—F. & E. Baumann v. John Gaven; assumpsit, $500. 8,074—George W. Taylor v. Elizabeth Gross et al.; petition to perpetuate testimony. 8,075—William P. Cardwell v. John H. Cook; appeal. 8,076—E. T. Slocum v. Robert Doyle and C. H. Tallmadge; confession of judgment, $280.10. 8,077—Edward Tress v. John Schneider; assumpsit, $500. 8,078—Edwin Haskin et al. D. O. Sullivan; assumpsit, $300. 8,079—J. D. Antonio v. Laguard & Shaul; appeal. 8,080—Virginia Papineau v. City of Chicago; appeal. 8,081—A. Braten v. Edward Donohoe et al.; (see head notes). 8,082—John Kenney v. Patrick Cusier; appeal. 8,083—J. B. & H. E. Quinn v. Charles Fix; appeal. 8,084—A. Pratt et al. v. H. M. Height; appeal. 8,085—Francis Fanning v. John Hannon; appeal. 8,086—Halson v. Montague; appeal. 8,087—Borney v. Fisher; appeal. 8,088—Cullen v. Montague; appeal. 8,089—Ford v. Ward; appeal. 8,090—Withheld for service.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,540—Leonora B. Blanc v. Benj. F. Blanc; bill for divorce for adultery. 44,541—Samantha W. Fullam et al. v. John C. McCord and Eugene F. Henshaw; assumpsit, $2,500. 44,542—Appeal. 44,543—P. Burroughs & Son v. Ira S. Barker; petition for mechanic's lien, $117. 44,544—Robert Allison et al. v. Richard Edwards; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,545—C. L. Hancock v. John Yunker, Isaac Pflaum, Chas. Luedicke, C. H. Julius, A. Weinberg and John Schroeder; covenant broken, $6,000. 44,546—P. O'Neil v. David Gary; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,547—Same v. Homer E. Sargent; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,548—John Smith v. Geert H. Ludolphsky; bill in chancery. 44,549—Patrick Rice v. James Walsh and Edward Garraty; trespass, $100. 44,550—J. J. Kleinman v. John O'Neil; assumpsit, $50. 44,451—Marcus E. Stearns v. The United States Mortgage Company, Alson Sherman, and all whom it may concern, petition to restore and confirm title. 44,552—Nicklaus Wilbert v. Maggie Wilbert; bill for divorce, for desertion and adultery. 44,553—Mary Stuchlik v. Joseph Stuchlik; bill for divorce, for cruelty.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Unsuccessful Attempt by a Young Man to End His Troubles by Cutting His Throat—Impecuniosity the Cause.

About noon yesterday, a young man, named Nathan Tyler, of Cleveland, Ohio, was discovered lying upon his bed, in Room No. 40 of the Commercial Hotel, with a gaping gash in his throat.

The first intimation of his condition was received by a chambermaid, who heard him groaning. She communicated the fact to the clerk in the office, who sent the porter to the room to see what was the matter. The door being locked, by getting a step-ladder, he looked through the transom and made the horrible discovery referred to. He did not have the nerve to force open the door, and a reporter of this paper passed through another room and entered the room of the apparently dying man through a window which opens into a court. He was compelled to step into a pool of blood to get to the bedside. The man was breathing through the opening in his neck, and, when the reporter spoke to him, he opened his eyes and gazed vacantly around. A decapitated head speaking could not have been more frightful. He had evidently been lying in the condition in which he was found for some hours, as fully a gallon of blood stood in pools on the floor and on the bed. A reeking razor lay by his side. As the reporter picked this up, the man clutched at it, as if determined to complete his bloody work. Fearing that dissolution would come, the reporter made haste to ask the unfortunate person his name and residence. He mumbled that his name was Nathan Tyler, of Cleveland, O. In answer to the question, why he did it, he replied, with great effort, that he had been in Chicago a week, and being out of money, and unable to get work, concluded to end the struggle then and there. He said he did not desire to be saved.

Dr. H. McKennan was sent for, and arrived promptly. He pronounced the case hopeless, because of the large amount of blood lost. He, however, set to work as if he believed the man to be past danger; stitched up the cut, and placed the patient in an easy position. If the man recovers, which, at a late hour last night, seemed probable, it will certainly be a feat of surgery not often performed. The wound was a frightful one, being three inches long, and almost severing the windpipe.

Messrs. Pulling & Ingraham, the proprietors of the hotel, rendered the unfortunate person every possible attention. Although a permit was given them to remove him to the County Hospital, they preferred to keep him in their house, where they could attend to his necessities. They hired a nurse, and have made themselves responsible for all medical services. The young man came to their house about a week ago, and appeared to be a most estimable person. He is about 25 years of age, and lives in a suburb of Cleveland.

ANOTHER GROAN.

Yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung* contains the following:

"Action is indefinitely postponed." This is the wretched excuse behind which the Park Commissioners of North Chicago take refuge, since they have not the moral courage to openly admit: "We are muckers, narrow-minded creatures, to whom the Lord in His wrath has given more money than brains; we belong to those who always have the welfare of the people in our mouths and yet, at the bidding of a handful of wealthy men, trample under our feet 100,000 industrious persons who work for their daily bread."

The attempt to have Sunday concerts in Lincoln Park has been defeated, at least for this summer. If anything makes this refusal specially unpleasant, it is its cowardly form,—the attempt to assume the appearance of willingness, but of inability.

What and who is it then that hinders the Commissioners from quickly and plainly saying "Yes?" Is not Lincoln Park on the North Side? Have not the citizens of that part of the town a word to say about its management? Do not the Park Commissioners know who lives on the North Side? Who pays the principal part of the taxes for the Park?

Why will not you give the permission?

Tuley says, in the name of the city, that there is no law against it.

Your own lawyer, Jewett, gave you the same opinion.

Medill admitted that there was no reason against it.

Washburn indicated, by recommending it, that he did not fear any disturbance of the peace.

The Aldermen of the ward in which the Park lies were in favor of it.

Citizens offered the money and promised to leave the management of the matter entirely in the hands of the Commissioners.

And the great body of the population of that part of the city in which the Park lies waited impatiently for the permission.

And yet it was refused!

The Park Commissioners of North Chicago have not pleased the City of Chicago by their action. By refusing a reasonable request in which only the most rabid hypocrite could find anything wrong, they have intensified the conflict, irritated people's minds anew, and proven that one can have peace with the venomous reptile only by crushing it.

They have given evidence that people are mistaken if they expect from the Commissioners or any "Yankee" a step toward compromise; they have reminded us, at the proper moment, that we cannot be inactive and that the contest will be a serious one. They have also shown us that they lie when they declare that they are fighting only against beer and for "law and order." The innate mucker and pietist belongs to the serpent family. It is a duty to defend one's self against him, and the Germans mean to do it.

At present the Lincoln Park Commission is composed of B. F. Culver, G. J. Stockton, F. H. Kales, W. H. Bradley, and Sam. Nickerson, the last of whom is in Europe.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees--Consideration of the Water-Works Location--Opening of Bids for the Work.

There was a large and interesting meeting at the Village-Hall in Hyde Park Thursday evening, to hear the opening of proposals for water-works.

The Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings reported that they had been unable to obtain from the Park Commissioners any modifications of their proposition for locating the works at Fifty-ninth street, for the reason that the whole subject had been referred to the President, Mr. C. T. Bowen, and he was absent in the East. They had seen Mr. Fitch and he had promised to make a proposition, but they had not yet received it. As a matter of economy they would recommend that the works be located on the park between Fifty-first and Oak streets, and would request the village attorney to report without delay if any legal objections existed against that location.

Mr. John Fitch being present, proposed to donate to the village as a site for the water-works three lots, each 100x192, on Sixty-eighth street, about 800 feet from the lake, and to connect the same within sixty days by an iron railroad with Parkside station on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. Stebbings offered the following resolution which was adopted,—yeas, 5; nays, 1:

Resolved, That this question of location of water-works be referred back to the same Committee for further consultation with the South Park Commissioners, Mr. Fitch, and others, for a more favorable location, and that they report in detail in writing at the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Fitch said he had been solicited to make a proposition, and was told the matter would be decided at once. He had made one solely with an eye to the public good, and not for speculation or to be traded on. He did not desire the works located so near him, in fact would contribute $1,000 to have them further south. He would, therefore, withdraw his proposition. The Board then proceeded to open

THE BIDS.

They were 28 in number, and as follows:

Fox & Howard, crib on Holly's plan	$ 8,300
Extra for pile protection	450
Extra for rip-rap	500
Made according to Plan No. 1	7,000
Extra for bridge protection	1,000
D. W. Minnehan, according to advertisement	6,450
O. P. Green, for the crib	7,250
Extra for protection to shore	1,050
Or if done to Plan B	550
Beatty & Barker, as advertised	8,000
Charnley & Updike, as per plan furnished	8,000
O. B. Patten & Co., crib complete	9,000
C. E. Hequenbourgh, crib on Holly plan	8,375
Extra for rip-rap	525
Extra for pile protection	425

CONNECTING PIPE.

For 16-inch connecting pipe, 1,000 feet long, from crib to the shore:	
C. E. Hequenbourgh, wrought iron	$ 9,975
Cast iron	10,975
D. W. Minnehan, 16-inch iron pipe	17,250
Fox & Howard, same	13,000
Edward P. Ellis & Co., same	16,000
N. W. Gas & Pipe Co., 16 in. wood-pipe	2,009
Beaty & Barker, 3-foot brick tunnel 1,000 ft long, and a well at the shore end, 10 ft diameter and thirty-five feet deep	19,800

And will continue said tunnel out two miles, if desired, at $18.00 per ft.

ENGINE-HOUSE AND SMOKE-STACK.

For materials and construction of engine-house of brick, and smoke-stacks as per plans:	
D. W. Minnehan	$ 9,850
T. H. Bryant	8,740
D. Bogert	9,230
Beaty & Barker	7,975.50
For furnishing engines, pumps, and connections:	
Holly Manufacturing Works	36,000
Henry R. Worthington	47,500
Richards Iron Works	64,000
D. W. Minnehan	35,650

CUT OFF VALVES AND FIRE HYDRANTS.

	Thomas E. Farrington, Lowry patent	T. B. Farrington, Ludlow or Brown patent	Richards Iron Works	A. T. H. Stillman	Providence Pipe Co.	William Goggin & Co.
3 inch				$ 24		
4 inch	$ 21	$ 28	$ 25	27	$ 50.00	$ 30
6 inch	29	42	40	40	65.00	50
8 inch	49	56	64	51	87.00	75
10 inch	71	70		72		
12 inch	81	95	85	98	130.00	105
16 inch	149					
Hydrants	90		60		38.50	70

DISTRIBUTING PIPES.

For furnishing and laying the distributing pipes:

INCH.	Gaylord Iron Pipe Co.	Edward P. Ellis & Co.	D. W. Minnehan	Richards Iron Works	Wm. Goggin & Co.	Wm. Smith & Sons	Providence Pipe Co.	C. E. Hequenbourgh	N. W. Gas and Water Pipe Co., Wyckof Pat. Wood Pipe	Wyckof Pat. Pipe, all laid
4	1.35	1.40	1.12	.98	1.05	1.35	1.30	1.26	.65	.85
6	1.93	1.97	1.55	1.50	1.51	1.95	1.79	1.82	1.00	1.25
8	2.53	2.55	1.60	2.05	1.99	2.35	2.28	2.43	1.40	1.70
12	4.10	4.12	3.03	3.30	3.11	4.20	3.57	4.00	2.00	2.40

S. Fulton & Co., Philadelphia at $76 per ton.

The proposal of Richards Iron Works does not include the trenching and back filling.

The Northwestern Pipe Company offer to guarantee and keep in repair for twenty years the Wyckoff patent wood pipe at the rate of $50 per mile per annum.

For the whole works complete including crib, connecting pipe, well, engine house, engines, pumps, thirty miles of distributing pipes and one hundred and fifty fire hydrants all in working order; Holly Man. Works and C. E. Hequenbourgh, $426,277; D. W. Minnehan, $337,890.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That a vote of thanks be tendered to John Fitch for the full-length sectional map of Hyde Park presented to the Board.

That the Clerk be instructed to employ assistance, if necessary, to schedule all the bids, under the supervision of the Committee on Public Buildings, and exhibit same to the Board in Committee of the Whole, with closed doors, on Monday next, at 3 p. m.; so that said Committee can report an adjourned meeting on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned to Saturday next.

Dexter Park Matinee.

A few races between good horses will be given at Dexter Park this afternoon, and there will undoubtedly be a large crowd in attendance. The sport will consist of a trotting match between H. B. Foley, Hope, and Bob Hunter, three of the best horses in their class; a pacing match between two rattling pacers; a running race, mile heats, between Port Leonard, Fair Play, and Jennings, each of which made a creditable showing during the July meeting. Those who desire to spend a pleasant afternoon and see plenty of sport should not fail to attend. The Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad dummies go right to the park. The racing will commence about half-past 3 o'clock.

Test of Fire-Proof Roofing.

A public fire-test of the Chicago Fire and Water-Proof Roof, manufactured by Smith, Clements & Co., Rooms 1 and 1, No. 119 Dearborn street, will be given in the Court-House square, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The same test will be applied to other tar and gravel roofs. The Challenge Roof will be on exhibition an hour or more before the examination begins, so that all who feel an interest in the trial may have an opportunity to satisfy themselves of the materials used in its construction beforehand.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S
STEEL PENS.
Special attention called to the well-known numbers,
505—75—28—20 & 22.
Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE
SHEARER, SMITH & CO.,
DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND,
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BEING PART OF THE
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The undersigned, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank will offer for sale all that tract of land, and the structure and improvements thereon, together with the franchises and privileges belonging thereto, known as the
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GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack in "The New Magdalen." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

WE HAVE FREQUENTLY HEARD MOTHERS SAY they would not be without Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 9, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

Ex-Empress Eugenie will learn with grief that the French throne, on which she had set her heart for her son, is no longer open. It was offered the other day by a deputation of Legitimists to the Count de Chambord, and he was greedy enough to accept it.

The decision of Attorney-General Williams in the Carl Vogt case, traversing the opinion of Judge Blatchford that the Belgian murderer could be surrendered to the German authorities, has been formally made known to the German representative. Vogt will soon be released from custody.

A suit to recover illegal freight charges paid the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road has been begun by a firm of grain-shippers in Minnesota. They claim that the Company has charged them 8½ cents a bushel more than is allowed by the law, and has thereby extorted from them $50,000 which they mean to get back.

An anonymous correspondent wishes to know the name of the writer of the letter from Cologne, entitled "German Despotism," published in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE. We are not in the habit of answering anonymous communications, but we will vouchsafe the information in this case that the writer of the letter was not Carl Schurz.

Henri Rochefort has finally been sent on his way to New Caledonia. He was sentenced, in 1871, for his Communist performances, to imprisonment for life in a fortress, but this punishment was afterwards changed, though not mercifully, to banishment to this pestiferous penal colony. His removal has been delayed by ill-health, which has bettered sufficiently to allow him to be transported.

President Grant has given his official approval of the new rules prepared by the Civil Service Board last June, and promises that they shall be put into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Among other things, these rules provide that, for the convenience of competitors for Government positions, the States shall be divided in five groups, in each of which examinations may be held, subject to the central direction of the Board.

The Union Pacific is in trouble about some of its land-grants. The Government has hardened its heart against this once favorite corporation, and refuses to issue patents to it for the alternate sections it claims in Nebraska and the Territories. This, on the ground that the road is not finished as a first-class road, and will not be so considered until a new Commissioner shall examine and pronounce it such. To make the matter worse, the Company has already sold a large portion of these lands to settlers, giving them bonds to convey good title.

Gen. Van Buren's name appears once more in the Washington dispatches. The State Department at last announces that it has received the full report of the Special Commission appointed to look into the charges of his official corruption at Vienna, but vouchsafes only the meagre statement that its findings are the "reverse of complimentary" to the General and his assistants. If uncomplimentary is the strongest word that can be used in this connection, people will grow more anxious than ever to read for themselves the evidence on which Gen. Van Buren was disgraced.

Republican influence was brought to bear strongly on the Iroquois County farmers who met yesterday at Watseka, to induce them to co-operate with the Convention called by the Republicans for the 26th inst. The farmers decided that they were running another kind of party this year, but would be happy to have the Republicans, and the Democrats and Liberals as well, co-operate with them. They fixed the date of their Convention for the nomination of independent county officers on the day preceding the Republican meeting. The local politicians are said to be greatly cast down by this rebuff from the honest yeomanry.

The new City Directory contains 133,043 names. Mr. Edwards, the compiler, embraces the occasion of its publication to answer the slanders that have been heaped upon him by a portion of the St. Louis press. And this he does in a caustic and effective manner. Controversies regarding the population of rival cities are not so useful as the St. Louis *Democrat* seems to regard them, but when a person has been so savagely and persistently assailed as Mr. Edwards has been, he is justified in giving his assailants "particular fits," as he has done in this case. We publish the preface to the new Directory elsewhere.

Mayor Medill has been petitioned by about 200 members of the Fire Department to fill the vacant place of the Chief Fire Marshal by the promotion of some one in the service. The petition names no particular candidate, and was stated by the Committee who presented it to have been prepared and signed free from the pressure of any influence by the officers of the Department, and inspired only by the feeling that the efficiency of the Department required that the utmost confidence should exist between its head and his subordinates. The Mayor told the petitioners that he considered this appointment the most grave and important that he has been called upon to make during his administration. He should choose the best man he could find; he would be glad to find him already in the service, but, if not, would not hesitate to look elsewhere.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and most of them stronger. Mess pork was quiet and 10c per brl higher, at $15.70@15.75 cash, and $15.80@15.90 seller September. Lard was dull and steady at 7⅝@7¾c per lb for winter, and 7⅜@7½c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm, at 7⅛@8c for shoulders, 9¾@9⅞c for short middles, and 10@12¼c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were less active, and steady at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were more active, and weak, selling at 91½c per gallon, but closing easier. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was in better demand, and 1@2c higher, closing at $1.20 cash, $1.15⅝ seller the month, and $1.08⅜ seller September. Corn was active, and ⅛c higher, closing at 37⅞c cash, and 38⅛c seller September. Oats were less active, and ⅛c higher, closing at 27⅝c cash, and 26½c seller September. Rye was quiet and steady at 59c. Barley was quiet and 2c higher, closing at 88c for new No. 2 seller September. Hogs were fairly active, but lower, closing weak at $4.15@4.65. Cattle were without quotable change. Sheep were inactive.

The exposures of the Fort Snelling fraud are growing more and more disastrous to the reputation of those engaged in it. We print an official statement of the affair, from which it will be seen that army officers sometimes have strange notions of equity. Thus this particular Board recommended *two* equitable forms of settlement. By the one, Steele was to receive money and land to the value of $467,309 in return for $30,000 paid by him in 1858; and by the other, he was to receive back his $30,000, with $27,000 interest, and the United States were to retain 8,000 acres of their own land. These were reported by the Board of army officers as alternative propositions for an "equitable" settlement. Of course Steele selected the first proposition, and the Secretary of War, blind to the fact that if the second proposition was an equitable one, the first was a monstrous fraud, approved the choice. Considered as a "court of equity," that Military Board was a marvelous tribunal. Reduced to plain English, the transaction reads thus: The Government owned 8,000 acres of land on which it had a fort; Steele, in 1858, under a pretended purchase, paid $30,000. In 1870, he claimed the whole land and rents for its use since 1857. The Board substantially decided: 1. That equity required the Government to give Steele all he asked. 2. That it should pay Steele back his $30,000, and keep the land. It decided that if the defendant did not pay what the plaintiff demanded, then the plaintiff should pay what the defendant demanded. This mode of deciding cases may be considered, in the light of Secretary Belknap's approval, as turning the Department of War into a Department of Equity.

CÆSARISM.

The Washington *Chronicle* in repeated articles has sought to impress on the country the fact that Gen. Grant's election to a third term may be a necessity, while ostensibly ridiculing the New York *Herald's* articles on "Cæsarism." The Indianapolis *Journal*, also a Republican organ, on the other hand, has repeatedly ridiculed the assumption that Grant's election to a third term can, under any circumstances, be contemplated. It has embraced each occasion, however, to make an elaborate argument against the third-term principle, apparently deeming it necessary to arouse public sentiment to oppose it. The country, more or less, are discussing this question of Cæsarism, and it may be appropriate to inquire what Cæsarism is, and who would be likely to favor it.

Cæsarism is the establishment of absolute power in a single hand, the proceeding having the semblance of popular choice. When men speak of Cæsarism in the United States, they do not mean that the form of the Government will be overthrown in a day, or that a person holding the office of President will, by a decree, or a *coup d'etat*, or by military violence, declare the Republic at an end. Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 49, crossed the Rubicon and entered Rome; in 48 was elected Consul, and the same year temporary Dictator; in August, 47, was again made Dictator; in 46 was made Dictator for ten years; in 45 was declared Pater Patriæ, &c., and Imperator for life, and Dictator. Three times he rejected the crown, and in March, 44, was assassinated. The First Napoleon, hastily returning from Egypt in October, 1799, overturned the Directory, and was made one of three Consuls; in December was made First Consul; in May, 1802, was made sole Consul for ten years; in August of the same year was made Consul for life; in May, 1804, had himself declared Emperor, and in December was crowned. Napoleon III. was elected President in December, 1848, for four years; in December, 1851, declaring that the people wanted him for a longer time, he submitted the question to a popular vote, and was elected President for ten years. A year later, he submitted the question again to a popular vote, and the Empire was declared, less than 254,000 out of 8,000,000 of votes being cast in the negative. In each of these cases, the steps were taken in seeming obedience to the will of the majority. In each case the period required to advance from the lowest to the highest power was about five years, and the result in each case was absolute despotism. Those who discuss the possibilities of Cæsarism in the United States trace the steps thus: A third term; an election for ten years; an election for life; abolition of State Governments; the foundation of a permanent dynasty by popular vote, or what passes for such.

For the present, Cæsarism is a laughing-stock, but it is more than probable that in a very short time it would have the direct or indirect support of several large classes of the population, including the following: 1. The whites of the South. 2. The blacks of the South. 3. The Northern monopolists of all kinds, the land-grabbers, subsidy-grabbers, salary-grabbers, tariff-grabbers. 4. The Federal office-holders.

The first of these classes, taken as a whole, are a sadly discontented people. While such a thing as rebellion or armed opposition to the present form of government is utterly gone out of their minds, they are intensely anxious for some change that will release them from the domination of their local Governments. They are prepared for anything that will afford them relief from the carpet-baggers and negroes. The substitution of a military government in place of the present wretched institutions would be welcomed in nearly every Southern State, and has been officially asked for in Louisiana. Nor would the blacks be opposed to Cæsarism if the "Government" wanted it. To them, the Government at Washington is a Providence, a fetish, the fountain of power and wealth. They are indebted to the Government for all they have. And for all they expect or desire they look to the Government. They are already the children of a paternal government, and they care not what it may be called, or how it may be constituted, if it promises them forty acres of land and a mule. Cæsarism, therefore, would have no serious opposition, but much effective support, from the whole South, unless Virginia may be an exception.

Among the people of the North, Cæsarism would be popular with the monopolists. They have nothing to gain but everything to fear from popular government, and have everything to gain and nothing to fear from an aristocratic government. They would be the Grandees of the Empire. They would provide the active capital, receiving in return grants of lands, governments of provinces, subsidies, privileges, titles, and honors, and become the ruling class. Cæsar's first act was to create a new Senate of 900 members. The two Napoleons created Senators of the Empire at their pleasure; the country eventually footed the bill; but, while the thing lasted, the capitalists of the nation had a grand time. Every species of monopoly would hail Cæsarism with joy. Protected by absolute power from encroachments by the people, it would be all-powerful in a government where one man or a few men held exclusive authority. It would concentrate in support of an American despotism, just as the wealth and capital of Europe upholds monarchy in proportion as the latter keeps down the commonalty.

No man who has given careful attention to the practices of the Federal office-holders since the close of the War has failed to notice that personal aggrandizement and fealty to the appointing power has been the ruling spirit of the class. The revelations in the cases of Leet & Stocking, Casey and Packard, Tom Murphy, and other large pensioners on the Treasury, created no other feeling in the average office-holder or office-seeker than envy at their good luck. Under a paternal government, free from investigating committees, with an obsequious press, with no popular clamor, the placemen would enjoy an elysium not possible under the present form of government. Cæsarism would therefore be strong with this class, all of whom would shout lustily for a permanent government.

One of the means by which Napoleon III. silenced discontent was the lavish hand he employed in public works. He "gave employment to labor" by levying taxes to construct public works. There are at this time applications before Congress for a national expenditure of nearly one thousand millions to dig canals, build ships, establish national foundries, construct and operate railroads, and various other projects. This sum could easily be doubled if any prospect of success was furnished. The entire brood of Credit Mobiliers and speculators who itch for the handling of this money would favor Cæzarism,—that being the best form of government for them.

But Cæsarism would find sturdy opponents in the great mass of the Northern people who are not monopolists, are not office-holders or office-seekers, and who are not interested in schemes against the Public Treasury. All the traditions of these people, their religious and secular education, their industrial habits, their political and social hopes and ambitions are entirely hostile to it; and these people will be likely to unite against any proposition in that direction, whether it come in the form of a third election to the Presidency or in any other shape.

THE WINCHESTER MEETING.

We print this morning full reports of the speeches made at Winchester, in this State, on Thursday, by Mr. W. C. Flagg, President of the State Farmers' Association, and Mr. S. M. Smith, Secretary of the same organization. The occasion was a gathering of the farmers of the surrounding district, with their wives and families; a sort of picnic barbecue, which we understand is to be adopted generally throughout the State as a means for uniting social intercourse with popular instruction on the leading topics of interest to the farming community. Some 2,000 persons are reported as having assembled at Winchester, and it is probable that these gatherings will contribute more to the progress of the farmers' movement than any number of formal conventions.

We call attention to Mr. Flagg's speech, not only on account of the clearness with which the farmers' grievances and their causes are stated, but because Mr. Flagg has heretofore been classed among those who opposed a separate party movement. If Mr. Flagg has been of this way of thinking, it is evident from his Winchester speech that he has abandoned it. His objection to the order of "Patrons of Husbandry" is, that their organization is opposed to political action. "The best opponent to unscrupulous wealth or its similitude," he says, "is votes—votes unbought and unpurchaseable, which, thank God, the rural districts at least can yet furnish." The conclusion to which all the facts and arguments adduced by Mr. Flagg lead, is the necessity for political organization among the farmers. Mr. Flagg was careful to impress upon his hearers that he spoke for nobody but himself; but it is pretty certain that he has come to the conclusion, reached some time since by Mr. Smith, that the farmers' movement must be independent of existing political parties.

The objective point of Mr. Flagg's attack is the abuse of consolidated capital, which, in railroads, takes the form of excessive charges and watered stocks; in manufactures, the form of protective tariffs and extortionate profits; and, in all trade, the form of combination against the people. He quotes the *Westminster Review*, which compares the present power of organized wealth in America to the feudal system of the Middle Ages. He charges that Legislatures and Executives have been in the interest of this growing power, and holds that the only way for the farmers to put down these abuses is to possess themselves of the governing function, and thus protect themselves against oppression of every kind. Though he makes these assertions in a general way, there seems to be no disposition on his part to inaugurate a war against capital. He is careful to say that every industry and pursuit should earn a fair profit. His objection is to the unfair division of the profits; to the fact that manufactured articles under the protective system are worth from 50 to 100 per cent more than they were before the War, while agricultural products, with the exception of cotton, have not advanced. He demands for the farmers the right of free trade, regulated by the laws of supply and demand. To meet existing abuses, he holds that the farmers must reform the Government, which has enabled combinations of capital to practice their extortions. To this end he urges organization,—organization in the grange, organization among the various granges, a State organization, and a National organization. He recommends discussion, interchange of thought, and education,—the reading of newspapers and books, and the study of political economy. And he looks upon a restoration of specie payments as an important desideratum for the farmer.

The concluding portion of Mr. S. M. Smith's speech will undoubtedly make considerable noise in the land. He said, in substance, that if existing abuses and corruption could not be reformed in any other way, he, for one, would help to ride our legislators on a rail, and if that didn't answer, he would help to hang a few of them. He didn't expect any such necessity to arise, however. Some such talk as this was prevalent when Tweed and Sweeney and Barnard were having their own way in New York, but a more peaceful and satisfactory method of dealing with those abuses was discovered and adopted. The objection to speeches of this sort is that they tend not only to incite people to unlawful courses, but also to frighten other people away from the farmers' movement. What is said by the ordinary stump orator at a public meeting is of little consequence. What is said by the chief officers of the Farmers' Association travels a long distance; and very likely Mr. Smith's speech will furnish another text for the London *Times*.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF BROWN.

We have already alluded in these columns to the very remarkable and decidedly abnormal feats performed by the young gentleman of the name of Brown, who, after placing the hand of a person upon his head, is enabled to find out what is going on in the other person's head. The only explanation which Mr. Brown is able to give of this peculiar power is, that, as soon as the second person's hand touches his head, he sees a light dancing before his eyes, which guides him to the object or locality of which the person is thinking, as the star guided the shepherds. Of the fact of his consciousness or power of seeing what a person is thinking of, there is no doubt. It has been repeatedly tested by people who had no faith in his alleged power, and was tested by various skeptics in THE TRIBUNE office with entire success to the psychologist, clairvoyant, seer, wizard, or whatever name may be most dear.

The power which Mr. Brown is enabled to exercise does not differ from that of many other persons, except in the fact that he is not put under the influence of "mesmerism," and does not go into a trance, but is in his normal, wakeful condition when he exercises it. The fact of its possession being acknowledged, the question immediately arises why it is not utilized and made to accomplish some useful purpose. Mr. Brown, by virtue of his wonderful gift, should be the most successful of detectives. All that it would be necessary for him to do would be to place the thief's hand against his head and he would at once see the stolen property in its place of concealment. He would be the terror of "fences," pawnbrokers, old junk-dealers, and thieves' go-betweens. The utmost cunning of burglar or pickpocket would be of no avail against the lights which dance before Brown's eyes, illuminating the secret places. Suppose, for instance, that Brown had been on the police force when Lizzie Moore was robbed of the only jewels remaining to her. She would not have been compelled to go to Capt. Hickey and place the three hundred dollars under his pillow, and make numerous trips to and fro, before she could recover them. Brown would have placed somebody's hand upon his head, and presto, a little twinkling star would have led him to the spot where the diamonds were hidden, and thus Hickey might have been saved his star, and the woman would have got her property without any difficulty or expense. No limit can be placed upon the exercise of this power. Suppose that Brown had had the loan of Oakes Ames' hand for a few minutes, what disclosures he might have made! Suppose, in addition, he had had the hands of the recipients of the Credit Mobilier dividends. How quickly he would have discovered the places where they did the most good.

It is easy to see, however, that it would not be well for every one to possess this marvelous power. There is cause for sincere congratulation that we are not all Browns, and do not possess the power of laying on of hands. We will assume that Mrs. Smith is a trustful, confiding woman, who believes that Smith is a rose of honesty and a pink of perfection. Having no jealousies, she passes her days in comfort and her nights in peace. Her only sadness is in the reflection that Smith is overworking himself, and when, on Saturdays, he does not turn up at dinner-time, she sighs as she thinks of him toiling in the office, wearing out his youthful energies and growing prematurely gray, and she sits up for him and smooths his noble brow when he returns, and pleads with him to spare himself. And the noble Smith acknowledges that he is tired, "but, my dear, I cannot shirk my work. It is only a temporary flurry, and some of the others are off on a vacation, which brings extra work, you know." And then Smith turns over and is soon snoring, and foolish Mrs. Smith thinks it all over, and wonders why she was foreordained to entail such a burden of labor on her consort, and if she cannot, unbeknown to him, manage to do something herself to lighten the load before he breaks down under it. But suppose that Mrs. Smith possessed Brown's power, and suppose some night when Smith has to labor so late, or is obliged to go to the lodge, or has an appointment to meet a man on business, she should happen to take Smith's hand in her own little white fingers, and in a fit of abstraction place it against her head, what scenes the dancing, twinkling lights would show her! What festive suppers, what flagons of beer, what scenes at the lodge—dear me! How she would pity him, struggling over the green cloth against the spotted monster of the jungle! How she would wonder at the fixed determination of Smith not to go home until morning! How she would vainly rage against that other woman, and ache to get at her only once! What a conglomeration of suction-pitch, fiddles, Ruinart champagne, euchre decks, embroidered handkerchiefs, game pasties, Garcias, hack-drivers, Blue Danubes, and other elements which enter into the details of Smith's Saturday-night labors, would file past her wondering vision and sufficiently account for Smith's premature gray hairs! Mrs. Smith, being presumably a woman of spirit when occasion warrants, one can faintly imagine the rapidity with which Smith would become not only prematurely gray, but permanently bald also, and how entirely uninteresting his sleep would be for the rest of the night. We would rather not draw the visions which Smith might behold when Mrs. Smith goes out shopping, or just runs out for a lunch, or has a seance with Smith's mother-in-law, in which the interest of the conversation turns mainly on Smith. It is not well to rudely tear aside the veil, but we have shown enough in the one picture to indicate the distressing result which must ensue should every one possess the gift which distinguishes Brown above ordinary mortals. How would it benefit Mrs. Smith to know of Mr. Smith's Florentine nights, or how would it benefit Mr. Smith to know where Mrs. Smith goes shopping, so long as the mutual ignorance brings mutual bliss? What particular comfort would it bring to Mrs. Smith when she calls upon her dear friend, Mrs. Jones, to know that that dear friend is all the time wishing her dear friend opposite would get up and go? How Mrs. Smith, likewise when she comes out in her new hat and proudly sails up the aisle of the church, would collapse and sink all in a heap upon the floor if by some process akin to Brown's she should suddenly become aware that all her friends and acquaintances were mentally wondering where on earth she got such a fright of a bonnet! And when they all come over during the week to examine it, and price it, and remark that it is too sweet for anything, how her eyes would open if she knew they meant nothing of the sort! Let us be thankful we are not all Browns. Nature has been both kind and prudent in only allowing one among thousands to see things by the aid of her twinkling lights just as she sees them. Let us rejoice we cannot see what is going on in the heads next to our own.

The Conservative Convention in Virginia in their resolutions made a statement of fact which is worthy the careful consideration of the country. It was, substantially, that the contrast of the present condition of Virginia under conservative rule, with that of the Southern States under carpet-bag Governments, demonstrates the necessity of continuing conservative rule in Virginia, and, of course, of establishing it in the other States. This is a mere statement of a notorious fact, but it carries with it immense force. Virginia has been peaceful and orderly; her industries have been renewed, and her prosperity has assumed its old progress. Immigration has set in, and the State is rapidly, under wise and thrifty Government, recovering her wealth and power. How is it with the other States, where the carpet-bag adventurers have been in power? How strong the contrast between Virginia and South Carolina, or Virginia and Louisiana. The Convention but gave expression to the hopes of every friend of order and good government, when it urged that the hitherto wise and conservative Government of the State should be continued.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The salary of a Kansas Senator, vice Caldwell, resigned March 24, is now going on at the rate of $625 per month, and there will have accumulated the comfortable sum of $5,141.12, Dec. 1, when the seat may be filled by temporary appointment. Gov. Osborn controls that appointment, and is himself a candidate for election by the Legislature to fill out the term. It ought to occur to the Governor that, if this sum of $5,141.12, increased salary, goes into the Treasury by the conditions of his appointment, the money will be placed where it will do him the most good; more especially if such intention is known before the people elect the Legislature in November. The Governor's appointee, to serve in December and January, is surely not entitled to $5,141.12 unearned by anybody, and Pomeroy's luck shows that such a sum may not be altogether wisely invested at Topeka.

—The unearned salary of a Massachusetts Representative, to be elected in November, vice William Whiting, deceased June 29, will amount to $3,225, Dec. 1, when the person so elected will take his seat. Now let Massachusetts show her virtue, if she have any, in this thing. Butler, and Dawes, and the Hoars, and all the other grabbers, may assume that they are earning $625 a month, but surely no one is now earning it for the Third District, and the disposal of it is within the command of the people.

—There was a Massachusetts *once* of whom Daniel Webster said: "Look at her." Well, "look at her" now. Look on this picture and then on that, being two views of her representation in Congress:

NOW. *Salaries in recess.*		THEN. *Full pay and mileage.*	
Charles Sumner....	$5,625	Daniel Webster....	$3,421
Geore S. Boutwell.	5,625	John Davis........	3,565
James Buffinton...	5,625	Robert C. Winthrop	3,081
Benj. W. Harris...	5,625	John Quincy Adams	3,104
(Vacant)...........	5,625	Amos Abbott.......	3,106
Samuel Hooper....	5,625	John G. Palfrey....	3,085
Daniel W. Gooch...	5,625	Charles Hudson....	3,127
Benj. F. Butler....	5,625	George Ashman.....	3,043
E. Rockwood Hoar.	5,625	Julius Rockwell....	3,053
Jno. M. S. Williams	5,625	Horace Mann.......	3,082
George F. Hoar....	5,625	Artemus Hale......	3,086
Alvah Crocker.....	5,625	Joseph Grinnell....	3,086
Henry L. Dawes...	5,625		
Total pay for doing nothing in nine months...	$73,125	Total pay for service in two years.........	$37,839

It would make the contrast still broader to prosecute an inquiry how far the Massachusetts Representatives of to-day are interested in Credit Mobilier, in land grabs, in granite contracts, in the purchase of a new site for an Executive Mansion, etc., etc. In addition, it may be remarked that six of the above named persons drew $28,500, as "back-pay" for the last Congress, and that ten Massachusetts Representatives in that Congress pocketed $46,500 "back-pay." Look at her! There she stands. And Ben Butler for next Governor.

—The St. Paul *Press* (Postmaster) is seriously alarmed lest the Farmers' Movement be run on to the "disastrous consequences" of taking sides in politics. But suppose there shouldn't be but one side to politics in Minnesota, this year. To whom would that be disastrous?

—The St. Paul *Dispatch*, which got Cush. Davis nominated for Governor in the Republican Convention of Minnesota, advises everybody in that State to take the Republican managers at their word, hop on to the Republican party, and "reform it" in such very earnest that Grant and the managers would wish they hadn't. The *Dispatch* says:

> What is now wanted is not a party that will seek to win by hunting up "affinities" and making coalitions, but a party of which *the first aim will be to smash both the old concerns*, and especially the old Democratic concern. The coalition movement of last year was a necessary beginning to the work to be done, but its repetition would be an immense error. It is a well established fact that the Democratic party is the bulwark that is keeping the Republican party in power. Smash that bulwark and flocks of deserters from the Republicans will come out, and the Grant party will be obliged to fight upon a clear field.

In this connection, it should be announced that Morton S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota, who went into the Greeley movement last year, will support Cush. Davis for Governor, and that "his example will be followed by many other wanderers." The St. Paul *Pioneer* therefore says:

> The St. Paul *Press* will take notice of the above announcement, and proceed at once to withdraw all those left-handed compliments which it paid last year to the ex-Senator, and to promise him the "veal cutlets."

—To wear the habiliments of the Democratic party now is to be clothed in the grave clothes of a dead and decaying party.—*Hillsboro (Ill.) Democrat.*

—Those engaged in the interests of railway monopoly hugged the delusion that during the busy summer months the farmers would relax their efforts in favor of justice and reform. They, however, counted without their host. The farmers' movement is becoming more powerful every day, and, with the people moving earnestly in one direction, the result cannot for a moment be doubtful. The people knowing their rights will and dare maintain them, and the monopolist cannot sneer at and defy them much longer.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The aggregation of capital, *the fruit of our toil*, must be curtailed. Sudden wealth, the result of robbery of the industrial classes, must cease, and legitimate business become the rule rather than the exception. The Grange will work on patiently until the last oppressive evil is wiped out.—*Marshalltown (Iowa) Times.*

—Let us have a new deal; one in which no cards shall be turned from the bottom, ruling out the old political gamblers that are up to such tricks, and the innumerable sleight of hand performances, so dextrously wheedled on to the public as the fairest game of euchre ever played.—*Lockport (Ill.) Courier.*

—These politicians hope by the simple passage of resolutions to retain the confidence of the farmers, and to lead the farmers' movement captive into the Republican camp. They will, however, find themselves mistaken. While they will doubtless capture a few of the most gullible, the most of the farmers are in dead earnest in demanding a reform of their grievances, and to accomplish which they have determined to disregard all former partisan ties and form a new party, based upon genuine reform. War to the knife upon extortion and special privileges—truth, justice, equal rights—is their motto.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—It does very well for the partisans of the party which has done so much to make the Grange organization necessary, to talk about eschewing the advice of corrupt politicians. The evils of which the Grangers complain, are of a political character, and have been brought about by the action of a very corrupt political party, and it is all nonsense for Grangers or anybody else to talk about effecting the reform proposed by the Grangers, unless they make it a question when they cast their votes.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—A prominent gentleman from Northeastern Iowa writes that he expects all that portion of the State will be represented at the Anti-Monopoly State Convention, Aug. 13. The Third Congressional District has a salary-grabber who took his straight, and the entire district is up in arms against the thief.—*DesMoines Leader.*

—The Philadelphia *Gazette* is right in saying that the Republican party has no right to allow itself to be put on the defensive, and it should and must be what it always has been—a party of the offensive.—*Eau Claire Free Press.*

Yes, stop just there. The Republican party *is* peculiarly an *offensive* party. "Its offense is rank and smells to Heaven." *Vide* reports of the last Congress, and, later, the people's upturned noses.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—There is a firm at Prairie City which get Democratic editorials into the *Union*, the only paper published in that place, and which is Republican, by coupling them with advertisements of its business and paying for them. It is rather startling to take up the last number of the *Union*, for instance, and read: "The last authentic report is, that Grant has not yet appointed a successor to S. P. Chase as Chief Justice. He is probably waiting for a present, or bribe. It is said that 'every man has his price.' Grant's price is fifty thousand dollars." You don't recover from your surprise until the next sentence informs you that — — grocers, have only one price for their goods, and that a low one.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

—When the opposition tell us that Grant is an habitual drunkard, a dog-fancier, and a better at horse races, we know that they villify and slander Gen. Grant, to bring odium upon the Republican party, nothing more, perhaps; but the opposition might as well learn that the shortcomings, the disgrace, or evil actions of no one, or a hundred leading men, can disgrace the party, for the simple reason that the party is strong enough in virtue and numbers to root out the tares and sift the chaff from the wheat.—*Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel.*

—The Presque Isle (Me.) *Sunrise* is dissatisfied with the current criticism of our public men. "Next to our Creator," says the *Sunrise*, loyally, "we honor and revere His image in eminent men, raised to distinction and power by the choice of the American people." Among the "images" so revered and honored, the *Sunrise* mentions consecutively "Butler, Hamlin, Cameron, Colfax, and Blaine," in the order given.—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

—We notice that the Republican County Conventions in Illinois take the precaution to speak in no mistakeable terms concerning the back-pay and Credit Mobilier swindles. Will Wisconsin County Conventions do as well? Our State and Massachusetts ought to do it up a little stronger than any of the others, because they contain a couple of the wartiest toads in the puddle—the back-pay puddle—at least; for such we must regard Ben Butler and Matt Carpenter, one of whom engineered the infamy through Congress, and the other became its champion on the stump.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—Morgan, Van Trump, McKinney, Dodd, and Lamison, stand up and hear the sentence pronounced upon you by your Bourbon companions in State Convention assembled:

> *Resolved*, That we condemn without reserve the late act of Congress granting additional salaries as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal; and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law or received and retained the money procured thereby.

That will spike some of the strongest Democratic guns in the State. Who will take the place of Morgan in the Owl Creek and Muskingum Valleys? Who can rally the Democratic hosts from among the Hocking hills so well as Van Trump? Who can get the slums of Cincinnati into a ferment so quick as Dodd? What Democrat can call out the old reliables of the Miami Valley so effectually as McKinney? Who, in all that vast hoop-pole region of the St. Mary's and the Auglaize, can take the place of Lamison, on the stump or about the social board? These men represent Democratic constituencies, and the Bourbons, by reading them out of the party, have clipped the wings of the party at every point.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The Cincinnati *Times*—grab and Credit Mobilier—comes to the rescue of Oliver P. Morton, declaring that—

> We wish, therefore, to say explicitly, and on the most authentic information, that Senator Morton never has, in thought, word, or deed, given his consent to the passage of the infamous salary-grab bill; that he never has and never will touch one cent of the money filched from the Treasury by it; and that his statements to this effect have been made so frequently and so unreservedly to all who have approached him on the subject, that a further repetition of the charge that he favors the grab will amount simply to a display of malicious ignorance.

Every word of which—to speak after the manner of men—is a lie. First, Mr. Morton has, both in thought, word, and deed, given his consent to the passage of the grab bill. The *Congressional Globe* proceedings of March 3 show him on the floor of the Senate as the open champion of the bill. He openly declared the salary not enough, and made piteous plea of how much his board cost as a reason why he should have the increase. Further, in early spring he caused it to be made known in a characterless sheet published in this city, that he had refunded the money stolen by the bill into the Treasury, and, when interrogated about the grab, he referred to it as "a political blunder." If the *Times* were content to shuffle about the question, as the discreeter organ of this city does, there would be less chance to fasten Mr. Morton's double-dealing upon him; but when a press declares that Morton did not favor the grab originally, it simply shows ignorance or dishonesty, for the official files are there to attest the position Morton took on the question. Furthermore, although confessing the grab a political blunder, the $5,000 swag stands to Mr. Morton's credit to this day.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—We are quite impressed with the remarkable energy displayed in the address of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall to the Democratic party. He thinks the time for organization has come, and appeals to the people of his political faith to attend to this duty. He is rather severe on us Republicans, charging against us all manner of evils except one in which the people feel some interest—the salary grab. This the Honorable Samuel leaves untouched, possibly for the reason that he is rather intimately identified with that little project.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE thinks it may be some satisfaction to Republicans to know that Steele, the chief beneficiary of the Fort Snelling swindle, is one of the leading Democrats in Minnesota. THE TRIBUNE errs. Steele is not a "leader" of any kind. He is nominally a Democrat, but actually a member of the Ramsey ring, just as the *Pioneer*, although nominally Democratic, is actually the hired organ of Ramsey. Such Democrats as Steele and the *Pioneer* find it profitable to be in the minority. They can make more by keeping silence when a fraud is being perpetrated, or by trying to belittle exposures of fraud, than by appearing openly as links in the ring. The reciprocity thus established is thoroughly understood in Minnesota.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Overland Mail Robberies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Special Agent Wickizer, of the Post-Office Department, reports from Salt Lake, July 31st, that highway robbery on the main routes in the Rocky Mountains is becoming frequent. On the 7th instant the robbers attacked a mail-coach on the Overland route, near Pleasant Valley, and took $16,000 in treasure from Wells, Fargo & Co's express, but did not molest the mails. The robbers have been arrested. A few days later, on the same route, near Snake River, a stage coach was fired into and the driver mortally wounded. The poor fellow had the nerve and presence of mind to put the whip to the horses, by which all was saved, but his own life. He expired soon after he reached the first station. On the 24th ult., a mail coach on the Kelton and Boise route, near Snake River, was attacked by robbers, and the through mail pouch from Boise to Kelton was taken, and also the Wells, Fargo & Co. treasure box.

Agent Wickizer says bad men come to the mines with the expectation of making sudden fortunes, and, being disappointed, become reckless and desperate highwaymen.

CANADA.

Northern Colonization Railway—Escape of Prisoners—Investigation of Charges Against Sir Hugh Allan—Pacific Railway Charges.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—Revelations concerning the Northern Colonization Railway, and the contract recently given out for its construction, are expected to be forthcoming shortly. This road is expected to form a stern end of the Pacific Railway, and has for its Directors Sir Hugh Allan and company.

Maj.-Gen. Hancock, U. S. A., is stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Four prisoners have escaped from the jail.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—All the Manitoba members of Parliament are either here or on the way. It is also reported that some of the British Columbia members are en route to the Capitol. Contrary to Ministerial announcement the Governor-General will be here on Sunday, and will, it is understood, be present at the meeting of the House on Wednesday. A reform association for the city is being organized.

QUEBEC, Aug. 8.—The *Chronicle*, the leading Government organ, says: "We do not care before what body the inquiry may be made, whether a committee of Parliament, Royal Commission, or Board of Judges, so long as the whole facts may be exposed. We want to learn how large a corruption fund Sir Hugh Allan had at his disposal, how much was spent, and who got the money."

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—George W. McMullen, of Chicago, was in this city yesterday, and had a close interview with Mackenzie, opposition leader, and editor-in-chief of the *Globe*, on Pacific Railway matters. Further disclosures may therefore be expected within a day or two.

Petitions to the Governor-General against the prorogation and appointment of the Royal Commission have been widely circulated and generally signed, and are to be forwarded to the Governor-General on Saturday evening.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Political — Anticipated Newspaper Change—Gov. Hendricks—Escaped Prisoner Rearrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—Political circles are much agitated over the aspect of affairs in Ohio. Liberal politicians generally favor a straight-out ticket, but the masses are indifferent. With agitation comes rumors of the establishment of a new paper, and editorial changes in old ones.

It is stated upon good authority that efforts are being made by leading Republicans to either purchase the *Journal*, the present organ, or establish a new one. Fault is found with its present management, because of its incapacity as a leader. Little confidence is expressed in its ability, or respect for its position as a newspaper. Its conduct in the last State and Presidential campaigns was anything but satisfactory to Republicans. It is evident that something must be done. The query exists in the minds of the Republican leaders as to whether the *Journal* is the organ of the Republican party of Indiana or of Senator Morton and his aspirants. Much concern is manifested relative thereto. There seems to be a disposition to compel an issue and force a revelation without delay. It would be interesting to know which horn of the dilemma the *Journal* management will grasp.

It is authoritatively stated that Gov. Hendricks will take no part in the pending campaign in Ohio, although earnestly solicited. He is now taking a summer vacation in Virginia.

Sheriff Schaffer, of Lincoln, Ill., arrived here to-day and took into custody John McQuillan, who broke jail at Lincoln three months ago. The prisoner had been arrested here and held for delivery to the Illinois officer, who returns with him to-night. McQuillan was convicted of stealing a quantity of furs last winter.

FORT WAYNE.

A Desperado, Resisting Arrest, is Shot by the Officer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Adolphus Tuark was shot, and probably fatally injured, near Lagrange, Ind., yesterday, by Officer John Lutz, who was attempting to arrest him for threatening the life of a man named Preston. Tuark resisted the officer's efforts to arrest him, and drew a large knife, stabbing Lutz in the arm, inflicting a serious flesh wound. He made several more thrusts at Lutz, whereupon the latter fired at him, one shot taking effect in his breast and another in his face. A witness of the scene thereupon fired on the desperado and brought him down, when he was secured. It is not believed that he can recover from his injuries. He hails from Milwaukee, Wis.

DEATH IN A WELL.

Three Men Suffocated by Foul Air.

BURLINGTON, Wis. Aug. 8—Thomas Connerton and Thomas and Pat Feeney, brothers, were killed in a well yesterday afternoon. The cause was foul air. Connerton descended first, and, falling to the bottom dead, Thomas Feeney went to his assistance, followed by his brother, when both suffered the same fate. Connerton leaves a wife and seven children.

Horrible Sport.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8.—Last Monday a negro, named Dan Calhoun, who had been digging a well near Brighton Station, on the Paducah Railroad, laid down to sleep near his work, and, while sleeping, was discovered by three men named Moses Vaughn, J. B. Ruffin, and John Baylie, who, thinking to have some fun, as they afterwards stated, poured a bottle of turpentine on Calhoun's clothes and set them on fire. Calhoun awakening and finding himself enveloped in flames, ran shrieking for help, and before he was caught by the citizens was so badly burned that he died the next day. The negroes in the neighborhood of Covington, heard of the horrible story, and in vain attempted to have a warrant issued for the arrest of the perpetrators of the crime, who, becoming alarmed, fled. The negroes in armed squads scoured the woods in search of them, and, becoming enraged, threatened other citizens, but were quieted by Sheriff Locke, who promised to make every effort for their capture, and believing that they had come to this city, he came here to-day, and, with the assistance of the police, is searching for them.

Hotel Robbery.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The *Dispatch* of the 7th says that John Hannah, of Northampton, Mass.; William Larrabee, of Hartford City; Mr. H. C. Howard, of Boston; Mr. Calvin, of Waterbury, Conn., and Harry Matson, of Massachusetts, who occupied a large parlor in the Madison House, were robbed during the night of most of their valuables and large sums of money. The men were very heavy winners at the Cleveland and Buffalo races, and were, no doubt, closely followed by the thieves.

Important Patent Suit.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—An important suit was commenced by bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court here, to-day, by George Westinghouse, Jr., the inventor and patentee of the well-known Westinghouse air-brake, against the Gardner & Ransom Air-Brake Company of this city, for infringement of the Westinghouse air-brake patents. The questions at issue are important, and it is anticipated that the case will be pressed to an early hearing.

An Inoperative Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—T. Passmore Hanbest, a lawyer of eccentric and miserly habits, died here yesterday, leaving an estate valued at nearly $1,000,000. He leaves a brother and two sisters. His will left the bulk of his estate to charitable institutions, but becomes inoperative, having been made only one week prior to his death, when the law requires at least one month.

Suit to Recover Overcharges in Freight.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 8.—Easton & Co., of Fillmore County, have sued the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Southern Minnesota Railroads for freights on wheat in excess of the maximum fixed by the State law. Eight and a half cents a bushel is claimed, amounting to $50,000.

FORT SNELLING.

Official Report of the Swindle.

Comments of a Down-East Newspaper on Secretary Belknap's Defense.

The Boston *Globe* has been furnished with the complete official history of the Fort Snelling swindle. We copy:

In the winter session of 1869, Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, introduced the following joint resolution:

H. R. *A resolution for setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling Military Reservation* for a permanent Military Post, and the settlement of all claims in relation thereto.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered to select and set apart for a permanent military post so much of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, not less than 1,000 acres, as the public interests may require for that purpose, and to quiet the title to said reservation and to settle all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof, upon principles of equity.

Approved May 7, 1870.
(United States Statutes at Large. Vol. 16, p. 376.)

This was referred to the Military Committee, of which Vice-President Wilson was then Chairman. No one will doubt that he was fully cognizant of the charges, etc., made against Mr. Floyd before the rebellion. Yet he reported it back without amendment, and the *Globe* shows that on both occasions, when it was formally presented, Senator Morrill (who presented, as Chairman of the Committee, the report in the House condemning Mr. Floyd) was present and made not the slightest objection to its passage. It went to the House in due form, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and was reported back by Gen. Morgan, a Democratic leader, without amendment, and passed by the House without debate. It was approved as above shown. By the terms of the above law, Secretary Belknap was ordered to *settle all claims relating to the Fort Snelling Reservation* upon principles of equity. He was not required to act through any one else, or to do otherwise than to make a direct decision. But the Secretary claims to have been scrupulous of the public interest, and so, on the 17th of October, the following order was issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1870.

Special Orders No. 278.

[Extract.]

7. A Board, to consist of the following-named officers: Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General, Col. W. McK. Dunn, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, Col. John E. Smith, United States Army, will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as soon as practicable, to investigate and make such recommendation respecting all claims in relation to the military reservation at that post, and for the use and occupation thereof, as in their judgment may be required by the terms of the joint resolution approved May 7, 1870. The junior member will act as Recorder.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

This Board proceeded to Fort Snelling, examined and reported, and the settlement over which charges are made was the result. Secretary Belknap claims he has obeyed only the law; that he has settled a matter on principles of equity, as he was ordered to do; that the Board was composed of three officers, recognized as among the most upright and efficient in the service; that the settlement is a just one; and that he has duly reported the same, both by his annual report and specially to the House of Representatives, in response to a call made by that body in 1871. The recent revival of the charge has had its origin in a political quarrel in Minnesota, was probably designed to injure Senator Ramsey at home, and has been seized upon and magnified into an attack upon the Administration over the Secretary of War's shoulders, chiefly by the leading Republican papers. The following extracts from the report made, under date of Nov. 10, 1870, by the Marcy Board, will serve to show the grounds of their action. After giving the history of the transaction, more at length than the foregoing summary does, they say an examination into the Floyd matter and its motives was not within their province, and proceed with what Mr. Steele claimed. Mr. Steele at first claimed $24,000 per annum from 1861 to the present time, for the use and occupation of the premises by the troops, but he subsequently submitted the following proposition for the consideration of the Board, viz.:

Gen. R. B. Marcy, Chairman of War Department Commission on Fort Snelling:

GENERAL: We now offer, by way of compromise, to convey to the United States the amount of land selected by the Commission for a permanent military post, for the sum and price of $75 per acre, such land to be in a compact form and to include the Fort Snelling improvements, and will accept for the constant use and occupation of the improvements and reservations that have been used and occupied by the Government since 1861 the sum of $5,000 per annum. Respectfully yours, (Signed) JOHN B. SANBORN, Attorney for Owners.

Referring to the value of the land, the report says that the Board made diligent inquiry as to the value of the land at the time of examination. They found judgment very conflicting, some estimating it as low as $10, and others placing it as high as $100 per acre. The Board, however, came to the conclusion that the entire reservation would sell at an average price, taking one part with the other, of $20 per acre. This would have given a round sum of $158,320. But the portion needed for a reservation was of much higher value, while a considerable portion of the balance was morass, bluff, or a very light, sandy soil. A majority of the witnesses summoned in 1857 before the House Committee, testified that $90,000 was the full value of the property at the time it was sold. In 1854-'5 St. Anthony's Falls and the site of Minneapolis, with adjoining tracts to the amount of 25,184 acres, were sold at $1.25 per acre. The Commissioners who sold the property to Mr. Steele estimated the value of the fort buildings at $20,000. The report proceeds to state the basis of settlement at which the Board arrived in the following manner:

Mr. Steele has had the exclusive use and control of the ferry from the date of his purchase to the present time, and many officers who have been stationed at the fort, where they had good opportunities of seeing the large number of people passing, are impressed with the belief that the proceeds of this ferry have been very large. Mr. Steele does not, however, admit this, but places his profits at a much lower figure than has been generally supposed. However this may be, of one fact there can be no question, viz.: that the occupation of the post by a large number of troops during the war, and the business connected with the erection of extensive new buildings, involving a great amount of transportation of supplies and material over this ferry, added very materially to the proprietor's receipts.

The Board regard Mr. Steele's indebtedness to the United States to be as follows, viz.:

Amount of deferred payments	$60,000
Interest on $30,000, from July 10, 1858, to July 10, 1859 (one year), at 6 per cent	1,800
Interest on $60,000, from July 10, 1859, to April 20, 1861 (one year, nine months, and ten days), at 6 per cent	6,400
Total due the United States	$68,200

After a careful consideration of all the facts bearing upon this case, the Board have arrived at the following unanimous conclusion, viz.:

That a just and equitable settlement of the claims of Mr. Steele and his associates, as required by the terms of the joint resolution of Congress, approved May 7, 1870, would be for the United States to take the fort and buildings thereto pertaining, with a new reservation of one thousand five hundred and twenty-one twenty-hundredths (1,521 20-100) acres.

The report then gives the boundaries.

As an equivalent for which the Board recommends that the claimants be allowed as follows, viz.:

For the 1,521 20-100 acres above described, twenty-five dollars ($25) per acre	$38,030
For the Fort and buildings	12,920
For the use and occupation of the premises, being 6 per cent on $3,000, the amount of the first instalment paid for the period of retention by the United States, viz.: (9) years and seven (7) months, from April 20, 1861, to Nov. 20, 1870	17,250
Total	$68,200

The Government deeding to the claimants the remainder of the reservation—six thousand three hundred and ninety-four and eighty-hundredths (6,394 80-100) acres—and the claimants relinquishing to the United States all claims upon the new reduced reserve of one thousand five hundred and twenty-one twenty-hundredths (1,521 20-100) acres. This adjustment of the question would balance the account and settle all claims upon the reservation.

Should any further explanation be necessary for a full understanding of the considerations which influence the action of the Board in arriving at the foregoing results, it will be remembered that the reservation was sold at a time when land speculation was rife in Minnesota, and the supposed eligibility of the position for a town site, more than its value for agricultural purposes, doubtless influenced the purchasers in the price they paid for it.

The rapid growth of St. Paul and Minneapolis has greatly impaired, if not wholly annihilated, the prospects of the Fort Snelling reserve as a town site, so that now it possesses but little value aside from farming purposes.

The buildings valued at twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) by Commissioners Haskell and Eastman thirteen (13) years ago have been kept in repair by the Government during the period of the occupation of the reserve by the troops. The Board are therefore of opinion that the amount stated, twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty ($12,920) dollars, is a fair estimate, as the buildings would have depreciated fully the amount of difference.

As the Government has deprived the claimants of the control of the property, equity seems to require that interest should not be charged them for the period Government retained possession. Hence no interest has been charged on the deferred payments, except for the time the claimants were in possession; and for a similar reason interest on thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, the installment paid, has been allowed them for use and occupation.

Finally, the Board have not overlooked the fact that the claimants did use a portion of the land, and had the entire control and profits of the ferry, the emoluments of which were largely enhanced by the occupation of the reserve as a rendezvous for troops.

Should this form of settlement not be acceptable to the claimants, the Board would suggest, as another equitable method of adjustment, that the United States refund to them the amount they have paid, with interest upon the same from the date of their payment to the present time, they relinquishing to the United States all claims upon the property growing out of their contract of purchase, as well as for its subsequent use and occupation by the troops.

(Signed) R. B. MARCY, Inspector-General U. S. A.
W. M. DUNN, Assistant J. A. General.
JOHN E. SMITH, Colonel U. S. A.

Under this Franklin Steele receives in return for his $30,000 paid in 1857, and interest at 6 per cent—a total of $47,250—the balance of the Fort Snelling Reservation, 6,395 20-100ths acres, which makes the cost to him thereof a little more than $7.38 per acre. It was not feasible to take the other proposition, as Steele was bankrupt and unable to refund any money.

Views of the Boston Advertiser.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 6.

Fort Snelling is a name not altogether unfamiliar to American ears. It became notorious before the war, not, however, on account of battles fought there, but on account of the mercantile transaction by which the title passed from the United States Government to a ring of speculators whose agent and representative was one F. Steele. Fort Snelling is not so much a fort as a Government reservation with certain buildings upon it such as are found at frontier posts where a few soldiers are stationed, and a trading business carried on with the Indians. It is on the Mississippi above St. Paul, in Minnesota, and comprised altogether about 8,000 acres of land. In 1856 Steele offered the Government $110,000 for the whole property, but the offer was not accepted. A year later J. B. Floyd became Secretary of War under James Buchanan's administration, of sad memory. To him Steele renewed his proposition to purchase, but in spite of the fact that his offer of $110,000 had been rejected, bid this time but $90,000, one-third to be paid at once and the remainder in equal installments in two and three years without interest. Floyd closed with this offer, although there is no doubt that the price was ridiculously small, and that had the sale been fairly open to competition five or six times that amount could have been realized. The facts about the sale were noised abroad, and attracted the attention of Congress. An investigating committee examined into the business and reported. A majority of the Committee reported that the sale was without authority of law, that the Secretary had been guilty of a gross official fault, that the business had been conducted by incompetent agents and so carelessly as to induce a successful combination against the Government, exclude all competition, result in a loss to the public treasury, and consequently that the sale was void. The recommendation of the report failed of adoption by Congress, which was not then so decidedly Republican as now, but it was sustained by the speeches and votes of such men as Colfax, John Sherman, E. B. Washburne, Bingham, J. S. Morrill, and Dawes. Jerry Black was the Attorney-General then, and by his advice, notwithstanding the exposure, the sale was consummated, and although the contract contained an express stipulation that the title should not vest in the purchaser until all the purchase money had been paid, Floyd, apparently fearing further investigation, conveyed the reservation to Steele in 1857, $60,000 being still due. What the speculators thought of their bargain may be inferred from the fact that they asked for one twenty-seventh part of the land without buildings $25,000.

When the war came on, a portion of the land was offered to the State of Minnesota for a rendezvous, the owners finding their profit in the business brought to the place and in the tolls on the ferry across the river. Subsequently it was offered to the United States for a recruiting section, and occupied for that purpose. After a time $2,000 a month rent was demanded for the land, or the portion of it occupied by Government, which would pay an interest of almost 27 per cent on the whole cost, and over 80 per cent on the actual investment of $30,000. Secretary Stanton, while he lived, repeatedly refused to accede to the outrageous demand, but the speculators bided their time. After Secretary Belknap was established in office, the following audacious bill was presented and allowed by the Secretary of War:

The United States to F. Steele, Dr. Jan. 24, 1868.

To use and occupation of Fort Snelling Reservation for military purposes, from April 24, 1861, to Jan. 24, 1868, eighty-one months, at $2,000 a month	$162,000
Cr. By balance of purchase money unpaid	60,000
	$102,000

The case then stood in this shape: Steele had purchased the reservation for $90,000 at a sale which a Committee of Congress had declared void, because private and not public. He obtained possession on payment of $30,000. This was all the United States received for it, but for the use of a portion of it for less than eight years the Secretary of War was ready to remit $60,000 of the purchase money and pay the man in illegal possession $102,000 for the use of property really belonging to the Government. The actual result of this operation, if carried into effect, would have been to give Steele the Fort Snelling reservation, 8,000 acres of prime land worth $500,000, and $72,000 cash for nothing received.

But in fact this operation was not consummated. In May, 1870, an apparently harmless resolution was slipped through Congress of the following purport:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and hereby is authorized and empowered to select and set apart for a permanent military reservation of Fort Snelling not less than 1,000 acres, as the public interests may require for that purpose; and to quiet title to said reservation, and to settle all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof, upon principles of equity.

A large proportion of the Congressmen cognizant of the original swindle were not in Congress when this resolution passed, and the rest did not, perhaps, endeavor to find out what it meant. It will be observed, too, that the resolution is adroitly framed. Nothing in its terms suggests that the Government is not the owner of the property, that it is not the Government title that is to be quieted, and the Government claims that are to be settled, and all was to be done upon magnanimous principles of equity. The settlement actually made under this resolution was, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, as follows:

Price of 1,521 acres purchased by the Government for a reservation at $25 per acre, $38,030; for fort and buildings, $12,029; for use and occupation of premises, being 6 per cent on $30,000, the amount of the first instalment paid by Steele for the nine years of occupancy by the United States, from April, 1861, to November, 1870, $17,250. Total, $68,200.

There is no mention made here of any payment of the $60,000, which in 1868 was still due, and without which, if there were no irregularity in the sale, the title ought not to have passed to Steele. Floyd's negotiation was for the sale of 7,916 acres in 1857, at about $11 an acre. Secretary Belknap has now sold, unless the statement is incomplete, 6,395 acres at $5 an acre. Or, to show the exact nature of the transactions more plainly, the Secretary of War has sold 7,916 acres for $30,000, that is, at about $3.78 an acre, and bought back 1,521 acres for $38,030, that is, at $25 an acre. In order to estimate correctly the good judgment of the officers who, as our own correspondent reports, conducted this business to a successful issue, it should also be stated that Steele & Co. have lately sold one-half of their possessions for $200,000, that is, for about $60 an acre. The account of Steele in this transaction will stand about like this:

Paid for 7,916 acres of land		$30,000
Received for 1,521 acres	$38,030	
Received for buildings	12,029	
Received for rent	17,250	
Received for 3,000 acres of land	200,000	
Value of remainder	200,000	
		467,309
Steele's profit		$437,309

If it be true, what nowhere appears, that he has paid the $60,000 due on the first, or Floyd, contract, his profits are less by so much, but on the other hand it must be remembered that the above statement ignores the immense incidental profits derived from various sources while the land was occupied as a recruiting station. We are unable to see how the claim urged in behalf of Secretary Belknap, that he acted under express instructions of a resolution of Congress, helps him in this case, for the only condition prescribed by the resolution was that the settlement should be made "on the principles of equity." If this settlement be an equitable one, the Government has reason to beware of equity hereafter. Nor can Secretary Belknap escape responsibility by pleading the willingness of his agents to bear the praise or blame. The country knows only him in this business, and will hold him accountable for the manner of his performance of it. Until we have a better statement than any yet made in his behalf, we are forced to believe that he has permitted the Government to be egregiously cheated.

Vanderbilt.

While in Congress Hall, Commodore Vanderbilt stepped to the cigar stand and directed the young man in attendance to hand him a fifty-cent cigar; after which he directed that cigars costing twenty cents each be given to others in his party, adding that such were good enough for them. Those who witnessed the transaction say that there was nothing in his manner that indicated that the Commodore was anything else but in earnest.—*Rochester Union.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A sewer will be laid in Lake avenue if the property-owners will defray half of the expense. So says the Board of Public Works.

George Bothwell, an omnibus-driver, had his license revoked by the Mayor yesterday, for curbing another vehicle of the same class.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday examined the fire apparatus on Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s building, and inspected the office of the American District Telegraph Company.

W. H. Joll dropped dead at the corner of Harrison and Desplaines streets, early yesterday morning. The Deputy Coroner held an inquest, and the jury found that death was occasioned by heart disease.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Alexander Devlin fell from a pile of lumber at the corner of Pine and Illinois streets, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

The Board of Public Works yesterday received eight proposals for the iron work of the cells in the new Chicago Avenue Police Station. The lowest bid was $978, and the highest $2,250. No award was made.

Articles of incorporation of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, with a capital stock of $7,000,000, were filed at Indianapolis on Thursday. The offices of the road will be removed from Huntington to Chicago.

Maud Smith, A. M. Fox, and Joseph Moran were yesterday morning remanded to the Criminal Court, by Justice Banyon, for stealing a watch and $20 from Silas E. Brown, in a disreputable house on State street.

Patrick Manney, is the third victim of the accident at the North Chicago Rolling Mills. He died at St. Stephen's Hospital yesterday afternoon. He leaves a wife and three children. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Arthur Welch and S. F. Kenwick, who robbed Hartman's liquor store, corner of Harrison street and Blue Island avenue, on Thursday, and were subsequently captured, were yesterday sent to the Criminal Court under $1,000 bail each.

Yesterday afternoon, Antonio L. Thelig, of Peoria, was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne, charged with using Government stamps twice. Only a partial examination was had, and the case was continued until the 28th inst.

The Young line of stages did not run on Wabash avenue yesterday, and it is understood they have been hauled off permanently. The "Zip" vehicles will now have all the trade, and the manager promises no more racing until a new opposition is started.

The bricklayers engaged on the new County Jail were temporarily dismissed at noon yesterday, because the stone-cutters struck for their pay, leaving their work several days behind. It is alleged that the stone contractors are not doing their whole duty on the building.

The annual Methodist camp-meeting will commence on Wednesday, the 20th, in the beautiful grove near Desplaines station. A large attendance is anticipated. The best ministerial talent will be employed, and the encampment will be well worth a visit during the progress of the meeting.

The contractors announce that the work of repaving State street, from Madison to Jackson, will be begun on Monday next. The sidewalk on the east side of the street will be widened three feet, which will necessitate the construction of new curbing. The work is to be finished before the 1st of September.

A weekly journal, to be devoted to the interests of American Israelites, and to be called *The Voice of Jacob*, will be issued in this city on Friday next, by Jacob Vogelsdorff and Max Stein. Half of it will be in English and the other half in German. Its prospectus is liberal in tone, and there is no reason to doubt that the paper will be successful, especially as there is no other Hebrew journal in this section of the country.

Rodney F. Frisbie, son of Mr. L. M. Frisbie, residing at 467 Mitchell street, was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon by a freight train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad near the Great Eastern crossing. Several boys were together playing. No particulars could be obtained, as none of the train-hands had seen the boy until after the accident had occurred. Mr. Frisbie was informed of the accident about an hour after it happened, but could not learn any definite particulars. The body was badly crushed, and death was probably instantaneous. The inquest will be held to-day.

John Layton, the man who threw a brick through a window of a State street car, some time since, has been serving a sentence of thirty days in the County Jail, and has been used by Mr. Foltz to assist in the domestic and sanitary departments of that establishment. Yesterday he was guilty of an act which should prolong his days in prison. A female prisoner named Georgia Dayton was sent some tea, a portion of which she gave to Layton to put in a liquid form. He returned not the tea, but some burnt coffee. Georgia remonstrated with him, when he dashed a cup of boiling water in her face, and told her to lie down. The girl was seriously burned, and had to have the attention of a physician. Jailor Foltz locked the fellow in a cell, and will have him indicted by the Grand Jury.

Yesterday about noon, when near the corner of Cook and Kinzie streets, Officer Mitchell heard the cry of murder three times. Running in the direction of the sound, he observed a large and excited crowd in the vicinity of No. 35 Cook street. As he approached it, a man darted from its midst, and, supposing the fugitive to be in some way to blame for the excitement, Mitchell started after him. A brisk chase ensued, but the corpulent officer steadily gained upon the fellow, until he came up with him, on Noble street. He took him to the Madison Street Station, where he gave the name of James Kearns. An investigation into the cause of his hasty departure from the midst of the crowd showed that he had made an assault upon a man named Andrew Buckley, and had inflicted an ugly wound upon the latter's head, over the right temple, with a hatchet. He stated that he was prompted to do this by Buckley's threatening to kill him. Both men had been drinking together most of the day, and were so intoxicated as to be unconscious of what they did. Buckley is not dangerously hurt. Both men are married, and reside at No. 35 Cook street.

An alleged bogus Constable, named John Worth, got himself into a difficulty yesterday, which will probably end in his official decapitation. John Drutztery and a man named Harris got into trouble, and Harris, it is alleged, made an assault upon his enemy. Worth got possession of a writ and attempted to arrest Harris. He was opposed by that gentleman, and a second-rate fist-fight was the result. Harris resisted because he thought he knew Worth to be a bogus ocffier. He consented, however, to accompany him up to Justice Haines' office, where Worth called upon that urbane official to recognize his authority and give him assistance. The Justice very properly informed him that he would have to bring forward something else than his name to sustain his demand. After some parleying, Harris was advised to give himself up, which he did. The case between Harris and Drutztery will come up before Justice Haines to-day. The genuine Constables, the majority of whom only deserve the name because they were legally elected, are taking steps to punish Worth for his unauthorized action.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

A good house at McVicker's Theatre last evening awaited the rise of the curtain upon the first scene in Bulwer's comedy "Money," which was produced with considerable spirit on the part of the performers, and a gratifying appreciation on that of the audience. As a faithful picture of life, "Money" can scarcely be regarded as a master-piece, for all, or nearly all, the characters are so eccentric as to be little better than mere caricatures. Even the hero of the piece, *Alfred Evelyn*, is a caricature. A country critic immortalized himself by characterizing *Claude Melnotte* as "a sneaking, unblushing scamp, unworthy the respect of any woman," and anybody who has taken the trouble to analyze that character has long ago come to the same conclusion. *Alfred Evelyn* is little better. Possessed of considerable ambition and unusual natural abilities, but crushed down by poverty, all his finer feelings are warped, and he becomes cynical. He does more, for he becomes small, and endeavors by petty insults to avenge upon the woman he professed to love a common-place rejection of his hand. There is nothing noble in his detestation of the hollow mockeries of society, for it is superficial and insincere. There is nothing lofty in his aims, for his charity is ostentatious and Pecksniffian. But he is the prey of greedy relatives and unworthy friends, whom he is constantly exposing by a trickery not a whit less revolting than their own, and a high-toned gentleman in distress is sure of the sympathy of on-lookers—on the stage. Such a character in modern society would be impossible. True worth would ostracise him, and drive him to herd with those he so vigorously condemns. To the lunacy commissioners of *Hamlet's* day, his offensive method of personal abuse was one of the strongest evidences of his insanity, real or assumed, and yet *Alfred Evelyn* not only soundly berates *Clara Douglass* in the presence of others, but goes the length of offering his hand and the remains of his shattered heart to another in her presence. And yet no suspicion of insanity is supposed to attach to him. These faults are the faults of the author, whose ideal could not have been of a very exalted type, for this extraordinary creation is endowed with rare generosity. If "Money" is to be judged as a picture of human nature, it is a sad one. The brilliant wit of the author, however, has more than atoned for his shortcomings in other respects. The comedy is a sparkling satire, the dialogue is lively throughout, and the piece scintillates with humor. It is well calculated, too, to bring out the force of the performers, and did succeed in doing this to a marked degree. There were sundry imperfections, as might be expected, several of the characters being poorly impersonated. In the part of *Sir Frederick Blount*, a silly, egotistical fop, very much of the *Dundreary* order, Mr. Floyd fully earned the high opinion formed of him from reputation, acting with the graceful ease of a gentleman, and in minute details sustaining the character most cleverly, even to the thoughtless breach of good manners made by carrying his hat into a drawing-room. The part is a very elastic one, and Mr. Floyd lost no opportunity of making a point. Mr. O'Neil as *Alfred Evelyn* was not quite up in his lines, but acted with all the dash and vigor required. The moods of the hero are truly marvelous, and demand close attention, which Mr. O'Neil has undoubtedly given. His fine presence and mellow voice were admirably suited to the part, and, though it is not a very grateful one, he carried the sympathy of the audience. He was well received by them on his appearance upon the stage. Mr. Rainford's reappearance on the boards of this theatre was also the signal for a burst of applause. He played the part of *Graves*, and fully answered the requirements of the character. He had the advantage of playing with Mrs. Allen, who, as *Lady Franklin*, fairly surpassed herself. She dressed richly, and acted with such spirit and vivacity as to take the audience by storm. On the previous evening she played with unusual sprightliness, but last night she appeared to have fully caught the spirit of the piece, and sang, and danced, and giggled, and drew out the melancholy widower with girlish enjoyment. Mrs. Barry as *Clara Douglass* had very little opportunity to display her ability, but she dressed becomingly and did what she had to do irreproachably. The character is not a conspicuous one. The balance of the characters were somewhat feebly taken, but the actors are scarcely at home in Chicago yet. "Money" will be played again this evening, "The West End" being given at the matinee.

LINCOLN PARK PROGRAMME.

The programme for the Lincoln Park music, from 4 to 7 o'clock this afternoon, is as follows:

1. March ... Bilse
2. Overture to "Haidee" ... Auber
3. Quartet from "Rigoletto" ... Verdi
4. Black Cap Waltz ... Fohrbach
5. Farewell to the Forest ... Mendelssohn
6. Galop Guerriere

PART II.

7. Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ... Suppe
8. Potpourri from "Norma" ... Rosenkranz
9. Mignon's Song ... Thomas
10. Midsummer Night's Dream Waltz ... Gungl
11. Polka ... J. Strauss
12. March ... Bach

A BABY GIFT.

On Thursday evening, not long after dusk, a genteelly-dressed woman timidly approached the residence of Mrs. Whitford, No. 372 West Van Buren street, and, depositing on the threshold what appeared to be a bundle of clothing, went away. It was discovered soon afterward, and, upon opening it, revealed a chubby boy baby, neatly dressed, and about 4 months old. Accompanying it was the following letter, written very neatly upon French note-paper:

MRS. WHITFORD: Once, when I was in better circumstances, I heard you express the wish that you might have a child of your own, and now that I am left a widow and very poor, I give to you my baby, with a promise that I will never trouble you in any way in regard to the child, but only hope that you will be kind to my dear little Frankie, and treat him as if he was your own. That is all I ask. He has had the whooping-cough, but is almost over it now. Was born the 22d of April. I shall not give any names, but those I gave him, Frankie Robert. You know not the feelings of a mother's heart as the hour draws near when she will be parted forever from her boy, but, knowing that you can do better by it than I can, I give it up willingly, and as you deal with it may God so deal with you, is the prayer of a poor MOTHER.

The little waif has been adopted by Mrs. Whitford, who gladly becomes its mother. She has no knowledge of its real mother.

Mollie Waterman and Her Dog

From the New Orleans Picayune.

In the private album of the Chief of Police, where all the celebrated woman's pictures, or "mugs of the Molls," attached to the rogue's gallery are kept, there are many striking faces; some fair, beautiful and proud, others soft and delicate, others pinched and sharp, while again are those intellectual and with the stamp of refinement and wealth. Mollie Waterman's picture is none of these. It is that of a plain, cold woman, just like that of a statue would be, with her black hair folded back and bound around her head, while her dress of rich black is caught by the throat with a heavy clasp.

By her side, with its head in her lap and its intelligent eyes looking eagerly into her face, is a black and tan terrier dog of medium size and with a plain collar.

A singular picture to see in a gallery of thieves, yet probably the most singular pair found in the long lines of faces.

Mollie Waterman never stole herself. She trained her dog. Going into a store she selected various costly laces, jewelry, etc, and looking at them placed them back with a particular motion of her hand, shortly going out of the store. The dog remained, and seizing the article when the showman's back was turned, made with it to her room, where it was received by Mollie and the dog rewarded.

For years she plied this with success, until one day the dog was caught there. Unheeding of herself, she surrendered, imploring for the life of her favorite.

The pictures of the two were, however, taken together, and then the dog was killed, the body being inhumanly thrown into the cell where the woman lay.

So the police left them; but, when they returned with the morning, she was found dead, poisoned by her own hand, lying with her steadfast friend.

There was a rude inquest, of course—a coroner and a joking crowd—but when the two were tumbled into their old box, out into the Potters, Field, there were closed out forever two who might be an example to many loving friends.

The Niagara Hackman.

A Philadelphia man, who writes to the New York *Tribune*, does not like the hackmen of Niagara. He says: "They actually, by force, dragged me into one of their carriages, set their price, and when I got out compelled me to pay twice as much for what they were pleased to call 'extras.' You may probably think me a fool for submitting to this outrage, but what could I do? Turn which way I would I was sure to find one of these fiends glaring at me, and if I had been foolhardy enough to resist them there is no doubt in my mind that they might have playfully hurled me headlong over the falls. Besides, a hackman can talk a man to death."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Money more active, loaning as high as 5 per cent. The closing rate was 4.

Sterling dull at unchanged rates.

Customs receipts to-day, $305,000.

Gold quiet at 115¼@115½, closing at 115¾.

Loans were from 2 to 5 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing.

Clearings, $2,000,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $158,000.

Governments firm, with a good demand.

State bonds dull.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation exhibited more animation than on any previous day of the week, the advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. The greatest strength was in Pacific Mail, which was from 38¾ to 41¼, with large dealings. There were many rumors afloat in regard to this stock, and some of the directors are bulling it. The advance to-day was assisted materially by large purchases to cover shorts, some of the bears having become frightened at the sharp upward movement. The improved feeling in the general share list to-day was quite marked, and there was a good demand for all leading stocks. There are indications of a renewed activity next week. The most active stocks outside of Pacific Mail were Erie, Lake Shore, New York Central, Western Union, Rock Island, Wabash, Northwestern common, Ohios, Union Pacific, C. C. & I. C., and Atlantic & Pacific preferred. The general market closed firm.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	117⅝	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	117½	10-40s	115¾
Coupons, '65	119¾	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅝	New 5s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	43¾
Tennessees, old	82	North Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	15½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	90¾	St Paul pfd	79¾
Western Union	92¾	Wabash	71¾
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94¼	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	61¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	66¾	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	41¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	111½
New York Central	105¼	Ohio & Mississippi	39¾
Erie	59	C., C. & C.	84¾
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	105
Harlem	132	Lake Shore	94¾
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	31¼
Michigan Central	94	Illinois Central	108¾
Pittsburgh	89¼	Union Pacific stocks	28⅝
Northwestern	67¾	Union Pacific bonds	82½
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific b'nds	100¼
Rock Island	110¼	Del., Lack. & Western	101¾
N. J. Central	103	B. H., & Erie	2¼
St. Paul	52¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8, 11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27s@28s; winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 8d; white, 11s 6d@11s 10d; club, 12s@12s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 37s 9d@38s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8, 1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8, 2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 11s 8d@12s; club, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 94⅝; do of '67, 94¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 46½.

Rate of money at Stock Exchange for Government securities ¼ per cent lower than bank rates. Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England to-day, £165,000.

Weather fair and favorable to crops.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8⅞; Orleans, 9⅛; sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales of the week, 64,000 bales; export, 5,000 bales; speculation, 5,000 bales. Stock, 845,000 bales; American, 347,000 bales. Receipts, 59,000 bales; American, 21,000 bales. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Stock afloat, 382,000 bales; American, 48,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm. California white wheat, average quality, 11s 8d@12s; club, 12s 2d@12s 4d; red spring, 11s@11s 9d, winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d.

CHEESE—52s; Cumberland middles, 37s; short ribs, 40s.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 29,000 qrs, of which 21,000 qrs were American. Receipts of corn, same time, 18,000 qrs; American, 14,000 qrs.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Rentes, 57f 35c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Beeves—This weeks market opening quiet yesterday, has thus far ruled steady. Although there has been no marked degree of activity shown, small but continued drafts upon scales have brought sales up to a goodly number. There was, at the opening yesterday, a moderate attendance, comprising most of the usual local country dealers. Market showed no unusual activity, although the sales of to-day numbered 950 head, fully the average number disposed of opening days. To-day, although there was an increased attendance from Rhode Island and the East, and the usual number of local buyers, there was no change shown in the tone of the market. Sales were slow, but steady, amounting to 1,800 head. This week the market is generally favorable to buyers, most of whom have purchased at last week's prices, and last week's stock having netted considerable, they are satisfied, and good feeling prevailed. The market to-day and the Brighton market having proved favorable, a paying market here is anticipated to-morrow. The average quality of receipts are inferior to last week, embracing a large number of poor quality of Texans and Cherokees, which found but a few buyers. The highest price thus far realized is $6.90 per 100 lbs, which was paid for a full herd of native steers averaging 1,475 lbs. Receipts of beeves this week, 9,605; sheep, 19,200; hogs, 25,600; horses, 176.

Milch Cows—Receipts number four car-loads, or 72 head, medium quality. Three car-loads sold to New York dealers at an average of $50 per head; good wanted at from $55 to $60 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts number 96 car-loads. Demand moderate for the supply of Eastern and local trade, with but little inquiry from New York. Good sheep scarce, and wanted at an advance of ¼c per lb, while common are plenty and slow of sale. Sheep, 4½@6c per lb; lambs, 6½@8c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—BEEVES—To-day's recipts 226, making 4,600 since Monday, against 3,650 same time last week. Offerings mostly common quality. Market dull and weak. Sales include 9 cars Texans, steers 900 lbs, 7c; 5 cars Virginia steers, 6 cwt, 10½c; 2 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11c, and 3 cars Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, 11¼@12c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,700, making 14,625 since Monday, against 8,550 for same time last week. A fair business was done at 5@5½c for common to prime sheep, and 6½@9c for lambs. Among the sales are 7 car-loads Canada lambs, 56 lbs, 8¼c; 1 car, 60 lbs, 8c; 1 car, 64 lbs, 8½c; 1 car State, 73 lbs, 9c; 1 car Ohio sheep, 90 lbs, 6½c; 1 car, 69 lbs, 5c; 4 cars, 88 lbs, 6½c; 1 car, 77 lbs, 6c.

SWINE—Arrivals, 1,407, making 13,940 since Monday, against 14,320 for same time last week. Fresh arrivals are owned exclusively by slaughterers, and no sales alive. Dressed firmer; advanced to 6¾@7½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Cattle — Receipts to-day 323. Total the week, 8,856, or 521 cars, against 443 cars same time last week. No sales to-day. Yards entirely bare of stock after the morning's shipments.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 400. Total supply for the week, 13,200 head, against 10,400 same time last week. Market closed active and ¼c off from last week's prices for Canada lambs. No sales to record. All stock in yard disposed of. Canada lambs, $6.00@7.00; Canada sheep, $4.75@5.50; Western sheep $4.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 200. Total for the week, 21,200, against 19,500 for same time last week. Market slow at a slight advance on yesterday's prices, but four or five loads offering. Most receipts through consignment. Sales 500 Ohio and 6 Indiana hogs, 180@200 lbs, $5.00@5.05.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—There was an active market for staple cotton and woolen goods, prints and dress fabrics from first hands, but the jobbing branches were uniformly quiet. Cotton goods strong and active; Utica bleached shirtings advanced ½c; Nashua and Saranac brown sheetings reduced ½c; Columbian, Otis, Beaver Creek, Warren and Haymaker's denims advanced 1c. Prints very brisk in first hands. Wool, flannels and repellants active. Black beavers and fancy cassimeres continue in good request.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—Crude petroleum very quiet, but with more buyers than sellers at the prices bid; quoted $1.35@1.40. Refined dull; quoted at 16½c for October delivery, and freely offered, without buyers.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling upland, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, but prices unchanged; receipts, 8,000 brls. Rye flour steady at $4.30@5.30. Corn meal firm, with fair demand; Western, $3.10@3.50. Wheat higher, but export demand checked by scarcity of freight room; receipts, 155,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.05@1.20; No. 2 Chicago, $1.38; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.42@1.44; No. 1 Duluth, $1.50; old amber Michigan, $1.65; white Michigan, $1.75. Rye quiet; Western 82c. Corn dull and heavy; receipts, 236,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 53@55½c; sail do, 56@58c; high mixed, 58@60c; white Western, 72@78. Oats in moderate demand; receipts, 23,000 bu; new mixed Western, 43½@44c; white Western, 50@54c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Dull and lower.

HOPS—Steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee higher; Rio, 19⅜c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8@8½c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 27c; refined, 16½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; new mess, $18.00. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@10.50; extra, $11.25@12.50; cut-meats unchanged. Lard firm; old Western steam, 8¾@8 9-16c; new, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@26c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower at 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Stock small; choice new scarce and in demand; treble $6.50@7.50; family $8.00@9.50. Corn scarce; mixed 63@65c; white mixed 75c; white, 77c. Oats quiet; 41@43c. Bran quiet; 80@82½c.

HAY—Dull; prime $22.00; choice $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm at 17¼@17½c. Dry salt meats scarce. Shoulders 9¼c. Bacon scarce, demand active; 9¾@11¾@11⅝c. Hams—15½@16½c. Lard quiet; 8½@8¾c; kegs scarce at 10¾@11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses; no movement.

WHISKY—94@98c.

COTTON—Dull; sales 100 bales good ordinary at 14¾@15c; low middling 18c; mixed 18½@18⅞c; middling Orleans 19c. Receipts 522 bales. No exports. Stock 19,061 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat more active and scarce; 7,600 bu Sheboygan club at $1.38; 14,700 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club on private terms; 4,000 bu No. 1 Duluth at $1.37. Corn in good demand and firm; 50,000 bu prime dry at 46c. Oats dull and nominal at 36c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged, and canal-boats scarce.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Choice amber, 65@68c. Corn—Mixed Western firm and steady at 57c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 39@40c. Rye scarce and firm at 70@80c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $18.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾@10c; rib sides, 10¾@11c; clear ribs, 11½@11¾c. Butter steady; good to choice Western, 20@23c.

WHISKY—Weak at 96c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat some better; No. 1 red held at $1.43; No. 2 sold at $1.32½. Corn steady at 48@49c. Oats better; No. 1 State, 39c.

PETROLEUM—In fair demand and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; supers, $3.50@4.25; extras, $4.50@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.00@8.25. Wheat in better demand; new red, $1.45@1.56; amber, $1.58; new white, $1.65@1.75. Rye dull at 75@80c. Corn—Yellow, 58@59c; mixed Western, 56@58c. Oats lower; white Western, 40@50c; high mixed, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11¼c; refined, 16½c.

WHISKY—Quiet, at 97c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices; sample lots prime to choice red fall, $1.35@1.50. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 37½@38½c cash; 38c August; 40c sacked. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 28c cash; 27½@28½c August. Rye dull and lower, at 60@63c.

WHISKY—Lower, at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.75@17.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, up-country, sold at 7¼c; salable here at 8¼c; sides, 9¼@9¾c, but held higher; large lots summer-cured long clear and short rib, up-country, offered at 9¼@9½c. Bacon very firm at 9¼c bid for shoulders, and refused. Lard quiet; winter leaf sold at 7½c.

HOGS—Higher, at $4.25@4.70.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.57; amber Michigan, $1.37½@1.38 spot; old, $1.43; No. 2 red, $1.36½@1.37 for spot; No. 3 red, $1.28; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.46. Corn steady; high mixed, 43½c for spot and August; 45c for September, 46½c for October; low mixed, 43@43½c for spot, 44½c for September, 45½c for October; damaged, 33c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, at $6.15@6.25. Wheat steady, at $1.25@1.30. Corn steady, at 45@46c. Rye steady, at 68@70c for new and old. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, $16.62½, and held higher. Lard quiet; steam nominally 8c; kettle jobbing sales, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders held 8¼c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9¾c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib, 10 9-16@10¾c; clear sales, 10⅞c.

WHISKY—In good demand, at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; spring extras, $5.50@6.50. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.31½; No. 2, $1.25 spot; $1.19½ August; $1.12½ September. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 28c. Corn firm; No. 2 —. Rye active and higher; No. 1, 61½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 80c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.63 bid, $1.64 asked; No. 1 new, $1.56; old, $1.60; amber, new, $1.36@1.36¼. Corn steady; No. 1, 46¼@27c. Oats in good demand at 35@35½c.

FREIGHTS—Oswego—Sail, 9c; steam, 10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 675 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 840 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Aug. 8.

Prop Chas Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Wm.M. Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Gem, Pike's Pier, wood.
Prop Annie Lauria, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr George P. Seaver, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Alaska, tan bark.
Schr Sea Gem, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, lumber.
Schr Lillie Gray, St. Paul's Pier, lumber.
Schr Tecumseh, Goderich, salt.
Schr S. F. Gale, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Laurel, Ludwig's Pier, lumber.
Schr A. P. Moore, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, coal.
Schr R. B. King, Conley's Pier, wood.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Gilbert, Point Betsey, cedar posts.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Fisher, Harris' Pier, wood.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Annie Vaughn, Erie, coal.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Nelson, Milwaukee, no cargo.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, sundries.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, wood.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Two Marys, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Jo, lumber.
Schr Cleveland, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Comanche, Oswego, coal.
Schr Rob R. King, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, lumber.
Scow S. Bates, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Scotia, Erie, coal.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, bark.
Schr Dan Newhall, Grand River, lumber.
Schr John Tibbetts, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Frank Perew, Cleveland, coal.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. N. Brown, Menominee, posts.
Schr Orphan Boy, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Regulator, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED ... Aug. 8.

Steam barge Manitoba, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Rietz, Manistee, 300 bu oats.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, 100 bu oats.
Schr H. Rand, Alaska, 20 brls salt.
Schr Ada Medora, Kingston, 17,650 bu corn.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 38,326 bu corn.
Schr Sea Gem, Sturgeon Bay, 500 bu oats.
Schr Laurel, Duck Lake, 10 brls flour.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 20,081 bu corn, 40 tcs and 50 cases lard, 10 brls spirits, 40 bags seed, 4 bales broom corn, 209 brls flour.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, 2 brls salt, 2 bbls flour.
Schr E. Harmon, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr J. G. Mastin, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Schr L. Hanna, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Schuylkill, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 30 brls lard; Erie, 10,000 bu corn, 1,400 brls flour.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 1,200 brls flour, 266 brls corn meal, 16,000 bu corn.
Stmr China, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn; Erie, 6,500 bu corn.
Schr Homer, Goderich, 32,374 bu corn.
Schr George W. Davis, Kingston, 21,497 bu wheat.
Schr M. Egan, Collingwood, 17,563 bu oats, 50 brls mess pork.

Lake Freights

were less active at 5c for corn to Buffalo. The engagements were: To Buffalo, schrs Nellie Reddington, A. B. Moore, and E. Corning, corn, at 5c; schr Ida Keith, corn (yesterday p. m.), on private terms. To Kingston, schr G. W. Davis, wheat, on private terms. To Cleveland, schr A. J. Rogers, oats, at 4½c. To New England, via Ogdensburg, prop Champlain, corn through. Total capacity equal to 204,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu wheat, and 40,000 bu oats. The schr Guido Pfeister was chartered for corn to Buffalo, at 15c, capacity, 48,000 bu.

Commerce of Chicago.

UNITED STATES VESSELS ENTERED DURING JULY.

Description.	Number.	Tonnage.	No of men.
Steamers—			
Side-wheel	117	73,616	2,889
Propellers	184	126,361	3,491
Sailing vessels—			
Barks	35	12,548	342
Brigs	12	2,763	98
Schooners	1,305	220,185	8,650
Barges	160	46,888	820
Total	1,813	482,361	16,260
FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED.			
Twenty-two vessels		5,923	360
FOREIGN VESSELS ARRIVED.			
Twenty-five vessels		6,825	407
VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS.			
Thirty-five vessels		10,068	296
UNITED STATES VESSELS CLEARED.			
Steamers—			
Side-wheel	110	66,005	2,650
Propellers	197	148,706	3,828
Sailing vessels—			
Barks	40	15,092	395
Schooners	1,268	203,309	8,249
Brigs	11	2,005	85
Barges	153	44,818	747
Total	1,779	480,535	15,926

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—PASSED DOWN—Props James Fisk, Anna Young, Nashua, Nebraska, Jarvis, Lord, Dubuque and barges, Bay City and barges, Mary Pringle and barges, Hacket and barge; bark Winona; schrs Penfield, Glenifor, Lillie Parsons, Superior, Pride of America, Negaunee, Thomas Gawn.

PASSED UP—Props Gordon, Campbell, Equinox, Merchant, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Tawas and barges, Pringle and barges, Rose and barges, Geneva and barges, Fay and barges; schrs F. Martin, Midnight, Kimball, S. W. Perry, Yankee, Thomas Quail.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props Toledo, Alina, Monroe, Estabrook and barges, Buffalo and barges, Bruno; bark Charles Nims; schrs Denmark, L. Rawson, Margaret Muir.

PASSED DOWN—Bark John Bredon; schrs Richard Winslow, Webb, Atwater, Florence.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 8.—The stmr Gray Eagle arrived at a late hour last night with returning excursionists. The prop Whale arrived to-day towing her barge Friendship and the canal boat Parson Brownlow, from Chillicothe, all with corn for Chicago. Stmr Lancaster arrived light from Frederick, having dropped two ice barges at Peru. Canal boats Waterloo and J. Bouchard were towed up from Peru, both with corn for Chicago. Stmr Gray Eagle departed light for Peoria. The Deer Park and Dictator, with lumber, and Andrew Jackson, with a light load of hard coal, all dropped down to Peru.

Prop Whale, towing her barges Friendship and Parson Brownlow, Waterloo, J. Bouchard, and Merchant, all with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. Deer park and Dictator, with lumber for Peru, and Andrew Jackson, with deck-load of hard coal for Peru, all passed out of the canal. Eight feet and six inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. Three feet of water on Lick Creek bar, now the most fordable on the river.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1 p. m.—ARRIVED—North Star, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Hunter, LaSalle, do; Wave, Morris, 4,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats; Cayuga, Lockport, 2,300 oats, 1,800 lbs pelts and tallow, and 3,700 bu oats; Romeo-Brilliant, Morris, 5,000 bu corn; Chas. Steel, Sag. 90 yds stone; Ellie O'Connell, do, 80 do; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 65 yds stone, 50 bu lime; Cushman, do, 89 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, do, 65 do; Rescue, do, 85 do; S & T, do, 84 do; Martin Hogan, do, 35 do; May Flower, do, 89 do; Edwin Walker, Jr., do, 80 do; R. H. Atkinson, do, 81½ do; Oak Leaf, do, 66 do; Eclipse, do, 76 do; Thunderbolt, do, 89 do; Augusta, do, 69 do; Florence Boyer, do, 89 do; Sligo, Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Atlantic, Morris, 5,800 do.

CLEARED—Barge No. 2, LaSalle, light; Barge No. 3 LaSalle, light; Sligo, Willow Springs, light.

CANAL OFFICE, Aug. 8—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Drill, East Morris, 135 tons coal; Galena, Willow Springs, 70 tons ice; prop Wasp, Summit, 85 yds stone, Clariett, 100 tons coal, Henry, and 36,000 lbs empty barrels, Prison.

CLEARED—Viola, Henry, light; Atlantic, Morris, light; Delll, East Morris, light; Georgia, Joliet, 92,018 ft lumber; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, light; Ware, Morris, 10 bales bags; Midgie, Wilmington, 73,276 ft lumber, 15 m lath, 76 brls salt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hofmann's Hop Pills

are used by the rich and the poor. They cure fever and ague, intermittent fever, dumb ague, and all malarious fevers at once. They do not contain quinine or arsenic. They are sugar-coated. For sale by druggists at 50 cents per box, or sent by mail prepaid. McLain's Candied Castor Oil is a delicious syrup of the Castor Bean, free from oil taste or smell; a reliable physic for adults and children. Also are McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons delicious worm candies that expel worms freely. Price for either, 25 cents. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, sole agents.

The Man of Enterprise

Creates; the weak imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Buchus," so-called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr. Helmbold's Genuine Extract? Any sufferer from Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Diabetes, or other urinary diseases, in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the result. Helmbold's cures—the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Helmbold's signature. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,
149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.
EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.
Agents for the French Patent
BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.
Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company,
HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

SIGN MANUFACTURER.



INDIANA EXPOSITION.

INDIANA STATE FAIR AND Exposition.
September 10 to October 10, 1873, at Indianapolis.
The only Exposition in America combining all branches of industry, including live stock, in one grand exhibition. Articles will be received from Aug. 25 to the opening day.
TRIAL OF FARM IMPLEMENTS
Commences Sept. 22, and continues until completed.
SHOW OF LIVE STOCK,
With the usual attractions in the speed ring, to commence Sept. 29, and continue until the close of the Exposition.
APPLICATION FOR SPACE
Should be made immediately. Send for blank applications and premium list. Address
Secretary State Board of Agriculture,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,
And Intermediate Points.
Western Transportation Company's steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, August 9, at 7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, August 12, at 7 p. m.
Union Line steamer TOLEDO, Capt. Pratt, leaves dock foot of South LaSalle-st., Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 7 p. m.
For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

REMOVAL.

The well-known Establishment OF
G. MENDELSON,
REMOVED TO
No. 34 Washington-st.,
Bet. State-st. & Wabash-av.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.

The only feature in commercial affairs to-day to distinguish it from those of the past week or two is a firmer market for exchange. The ruling figure was 25c premium per $1,000; but several parcels were sold as high as 50c, parties sometimes refusing to sell at that. Of course these were the rates between banks. As heretofore, to customers par@1-10 premium were the figures.

There is still very little demand for money. Operators seem inclined to rest during the hot weeks of August, and bankers are willing also to rest and get "a good ready" for the fall trade. Rates of discount nominal at 10 per cent; though, on first-class short paper, some of the banks would be glad to make very liberal concessions from the legal figures.

The supply of paper on the street is not large, and the wants of holders do not appear to be pressing. Prices, as heretofore, 1@2 per cent per month, with the more usual range at 1@1⅛ with commissions.

Country bankers continue to order currency, but the demand is comparatively light. Bankers are ready for all the orders customers may make upon them.

The *Republican* has the following report in relation to the St. Louis money market:

In the money market we have no change to note since our report of yesterday, otherwise than a marked increase of business in the banks. Money continues plenty, and good paper is negotiated at 8 to 10 per cent per annum. New York exchange is firm, the prices ruling the same as for the past few days, 90c to $1 per $1,000 premium between banks, and $1.50 across the counter.

Money in New York, as everywhere else, is easy. The *Evening Post* of the 6th reports as follows:

Money continues easy at 3@4 per cent for call loans. Time loans are quoted at 4@5 per cent for thirty days, 5@6 per cent for sixty days, 6@7 per cent for ninety days, and 7 per cent, gold, to 9 per cent for the balance of the year.

Government bonds are quiet and firm, and the same can be said of State and railroad bonds, city bank shares, and investment stocks generally.

LOCAL PRICES.

Lunt, Preston & Kean give the following report of the local price of stocks:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s of '65	119	119¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119	119¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118¼	118½
10-40s	115¼	115½
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¼	114½
Gold (full weight)	114⅞	115⅛
Gold Coupons	115	115⅛
Gold Exchange	....	115⅛
Sterling Exchange	....	109⅛@109¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The skill shown by the counterfeiters of our American coin is truly amazing. Indeed, we scarcely see how the great public can be protected from their almost superhuman ingenuity. On this subject, Mr. Ashley, of the Sub-Treasury, recently gave a reporter of the New York *Times* some valuable information. We quote:

Referring to the practice of counterfeiting, Mr. Ashley remarked that there were "filled" coins of the denomination of $20, and then added: "I suppose you don't know what a filled coin is?" On receiving an affirmative response to his query, Mr. Ashley took from a small drawer a double-eagle, which, to all appearance, was perfectly genuine. The minutest examination of the surface and of the milled edge failed to disclose any marks of fraudulent manipulation; the weight was correct to the decimal of a grain, and when struck on the counter the coin gave a loud, clear ring, true as any which were taken from a neighboring pile of the genuine article. Nothing seemed wanting in this skillful counterfeit; but it was a counterfeit, nevertheless.

"This is a 'filled' coin," continued Mr. Ashley, as he balanced it on the tips of his fingers. "The weight is correct, it appears good, the acid test would fail on it, and the sound is true. It is one of the most dangerous counterfeits ever made. Here is another, cut through the centre, to show the filling. You see that the inside of the coin is filled with a composition of platina. To fill in this, the milled edge has been carefully removed, the coin sliced in two, and the inside of it pared away, leaving the two faces intact. An amount of the composition of the same weight has been substituted for the more valuable metal removed, and the several parts of the coin have been skillfully joined together again; and none but an expert can detect the signs of the work. From a double-eagle the amount of gold thus removed amounts to $14, so you see a man could make a living if he only made one of these filled coins a day."

In response to an inquiry how these fraudulent coins we redetected, Mr. Ashley stated that there was a clerk in the building who could pick every one out of a heap of genuine coin as unerringly "as a mother would would pick her children out of a schoolful of others. You shall see," he continued, and, taking the filled piece, he placed it edgewise among some forty or more pure ones. Then laying the pile down, he called from his place, some distance off, one of the clerks, and said: "Mr. Tandy, will you please separate the good from the bad in these coins?" The gentleman thus addressed scrutinized the upturned edges of the coins, and threw out the counterfeit in an instant. Mr. Ashley then spread them out on the counter, and thoroughly mixed them up. Again the counterfeit was detected at a glance. Twice the experiment was made, with the same result. Some one diverted Mr. Tandy's attention for an instant, and Mr. Ashley quietly removed the counterfeit coin, and once more asked the expert to search the mass. He did so, but was not deceived, though for a moment puzzled. He pronounced all the coins to be genuine, and Mr. Ashley triumphantly threw down the counterfeit. Mr. Tandy could not explain how he detected the false pieces, further than that "they did not look right;" and Mr. Ashley frankly confessed he could not himself tell how it was done; neither could he do it. Some of the filled pieces were shown, which seemed absolutely perfect, particularly one $5 piece, which was pronounced a "marvel of workmanship." To successfully fill a coin so small and thin as this, is naturally a more difficult and delicate operation than filling the thick and heavy double-eagles; but the perverse ingenuity of the counterfeiters is equal to it, and only the eye of so skillful an expert as the gentleman who admiringly displayed the coin to the reporter is competent to detect the fraud. Of course, an assistant possessing such exceptional skill is too valuable to be parted with. It need scarcely be said that political changes do not affect the positions of such as he. Mr. Ashley stated, however, that he had a standing offer of a situation in one of the principal banks at a much higher salary than the Government paid—which was not munificent—and that he remained in the service only because the Sub-Treasurer and he (Mr. Ashley) had personally agreed that his salary should be the same as that offered by the bank. It may be mentioned that English sovereigns have been subjected to the "filling" process, which the well-known automatic weighing machine of the bank is totally useless to detect. The attention of the British authorities has doubtless been called to this new fraud by this time, as when the English detectives were over here looking after the bank forgers, they were shown several sovereigns which had come to the Sub-Treasury "filled." It was a new revelation to the officers of the law, and doubtless proved to be so to their employers.

The best protection the people would have against this "filled" coin is the fact that very little, almost none of it, is in circulation. In regard to the wear and consequent reduction in the value of coins, the same reporter was informed—

that the duration of wear in the several coins is unequal, the double eagle lasting as long as fifty years at the standard weight; while the three-dollar piece and the quarter eagle will, as a rule, lose half of 1 per cent by abrasion in fifteen years. This arises from the larger amount of surface exposed on say eight quarter eagles than on the same amount of gold coined as a double eagle; and the twenty years' limit is fixed as the average. Coins less than the standard weight may be sent to the Assay Office, where they are melted up as ordinary bullion, and the amount is returned in current coin. After the passage of the act, Mr. Ashley caused all the gold then in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury building to be counted and weighed. Of the forty millions therein, about ten millions were found to be under the standard weight, a sufficient proof that the Coinage act was passed none to soon. This mass of light coin was sent to the Mint, and the loss on recoinage was found to be nearly $60,000; showing that the abrasion had exceeded by $10,000 the half per cent.

HALIFAX TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 6th has an article on the opening of railway communication to Halifax, and the lessening the time for the ocean voyage to Europe. We quote:

The great railway combination to connect New York with Halifax, and to reduce the sea voyage to Europe, which was lately described in the *Evening Post*, will not, it seems, rest with the union of the New York & New England, the Eastern, the Maine Central, and the European & North American Railways. It was evident from the first that so important a scheme must finally extend its interests to the very extreme bounds of the country, although until within a few days it was not known what other corporations or what new roads might form links in the grand chain.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company seems to be the first to invite the co-operation with this line, which, before many months, is destined to do a large European trade. Representatives of the road are now in Maine making the necessary arrangements. It is announced that a formal union of the Eastern, the Maine Central, and the European & North American Railways, now forming the connecting line between Boston & St. John, will be consummated this week, and that, at the same time, some plan will be arranged by which the Pennsylvania Company will have a voice in the general management as soon as another connecting link, the New York & New England Road (formerly the Boston, Hartford & Erie), shall have been completed. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is understood, already own a large amount of the stock of the Maine Central Road, and it is probable that they have been for a long time figuring for this combination.

Of course this plan will ensure the most important railroad line on this continent. Through the arrangements already made by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and in prospect, the extreme eastern province of the Dominion of Canada will have unbroken connection with Mexico, the Pacific Coast, and the Northwestern States, and the journey to Europe from any part of this country will be made materially shorter and easier. As we intimated in a former article, however, a more direct connection with the Northwest will before long be found necessary. Once open the road to Halifax, reducing the trip to Europe forty-eight hours, and other reductions of space and time will be looked for. An air-line from Halifax to Chicago, thence connecting with the Northern and Union Pacific Railways, would still better accommodate a large part of the business and travel, and will come in due time.

The *Post* discusses the interest Chicago has in this subject in a single sentence. We have often referred to this subject, and surely as time rolls onward, the travel to Europe from the Northwest will go direct from Chicago by the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial lines. It will save about a day's time, and that, not to speak of the extra expense, will control our foreign travel.

UNION PACIFIC LAND SALES.

O. F. Davis, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railway, reports the sales of lands along the line of that road as follows:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company sold during the month of July, 1873, 20,599.43 acres of land, at an average price of $6.73 2-10 per acre, amounting to $138,677.23. Sales averaged 108.42 acres to each purchaser.

Total sales to Aug. 1, 1873, 756,644.57 acres, at an average price of $4.37 5-10 per acre, amounting to $3,310,495.53.

This Company has a land grant of 12,000,000 acres, lying on each side of the track, and extending through one State and three Territories.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,665	4,262	4,224	3,674
Wheat, bu	31,875	40,415	35,735	60,381
Corn, bu	220,355	176,985	351,786	291,757
Oats, bu	45,170	14,890	17,745	3,803
Rye, bu	3,420	11,754	350	1,200
Barley, bu	350	2,100	1,769	2,830
Grass seed, lbs	20,800	28,087	635	21,997
Flax seed, lbs	21,240	61,260	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	52,000	55,000	3,535
Cured meats, lbs	28,590	46,700	558,730	282,796
Beef, brls	....	5	125	84
Pork, brls	....	360	586	40
Lard, lbs	40,600	21,800	218,916	41,270
Tallow, lbs	24,200	16,325	68,090	19,600
Butter, lbs	134,155	27,916	84,150	43,900
Live hogs, No.	9,070	6,344	2,936	5,573
Cattle, No.	2,833	2,168	1,851	1,536
Sheep, No.	553	1,239	....	208
Hides, lbs	96,623	65,206	22,000	43,000
Highwines, brls	575	311	60	320
Wool, lbs	77,419	49,404	293,321	190,830
Potatoes, bu	316	2,916	....	5
Lumber, m feet	4,716	6,816	2,803	1,912
Shingles, m	810	2,000	2,431	1,003
Lath, m	735	645	217	623
Salt, brls	....	7,000	4,513	1,054

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,548 bu wheat; 4,370 bu corn; 5,906 bu oats; 220 bu rye; 390 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 77 cars wheat; 475 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do, 4,000 bu high mixed do, 31,800 bu No. 2 do, and 1,800 bu rejected do, by canal; 30½ cars oats; 11,500 bu do, by canal; 6 cars rye; 1½ cars barley. Total (590 cars), 272,000 bu.

The death of Hugh A. Small, a member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change today, and appropriate resolutions adopted in regard to his memory. The deceased was for many years past identified with the packing interest.

The depot for hay inspection has been located at the corner of Sixteenth and Halsted streets, near the viaduct, and the Inspector is now operating there. Our already large hay business will undoubtedly grow immensely with the establishment of this important improvement, which will stimulate Eastern orders.

The recent experience of the recent firm of Vincent, Hough & Co., in the elevator business, may perhaps be regarded as discouraging to the construction of one or more additional grain warehouses, though the latter be constructed on the small-bin principle. There are three elevators depending for their business on one line of road, which has not thus far supplied much more grain than could be comfortably taken care of by one of those houses. Hence the formation of the pool between the Union Elevator proprietors and those owning the Hough Bros. and the Vincent, Nelson & Co. houses. It is certain that such a building will not be erected till demanded by grain-owners, and it does not seem as if they were sufficiently awake to their own interests in the premises to make such a demand. Yet the growing exigencies of the trade point more forcibly in that direction with each succeeding year. It is all very well to lump property together for speculative purposes, but the people who buy grain to use are daily becoming more and more aware of the advantages arising from the ability to select individual parcels of grain, and receiving that which they pay for. We must have small-bin houses in the not far distant future.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, and the general average of prices was higher, though no important advance was effected, except in the prices of cash wheat and oats. The shipping movement was rather less active than yesterday, but there was a good speculative demand, which was partially due to lowering weather.

There was a reasonably active inquiry for staple and fancy dry goods, and the general market presented a tolerably firm tone. Groceries met with a fair demand from local retailers, as well as from country merchants, and a good feeling prevailed among the trade generally. Yesterday's quotations were uniformly well sustained. Butter and cheese were moving to a fair extent at full prices. In the market for foreign and domestic dried fruits, a liberal amount of trading was done, and prices were strong for everything except prunes. An advance of 1c in pared peaches was the only change noted. Fish were quoted more quiet, without change in values. No new features were developed in the hay, hide, and leather markets. Oils remain quiet at former quotations. Carbon and linseed still show signs of weakness, but other oils may be considered steady. Paints, colors, pig-iron, and tobacco ruled quiet and unchanged.

There was only a moderate amount of trading in cargo lumber, the receipts not being large enough to allow of any special degree of activity. There was no change at the yards. Iron and steel remains quiet and unchanged, as well as metals, cooperage, and naval stores. Building materials were in the average demand, and tolerably steady. Fine salt continues active and very firm; in fact, an advance is likely to take place soon. Wool continues to meet with a fair inquiry, and prices are steady. Broom-corn and hops were without essential change. Woodenware was quiet and unchanged. Brooms have advanced, owing to the higher prices now ruling for broom-corn. There was a fair trade in timothy to-day, at $3.25@3.90, and flax sold at $1.65. Other seeds were inactive and nominal. Green fruits were in the usual demand and steady, excepting common apples. Pears and some kinds of berries were lower. Poultry was dull under large offerings, though large spring and old chickens sold at former prices. Eggs were a shade lower.

Highwines were dull and again easier, owing to a further decline in New York, which was quoted at 95c to-day. Sales were made early of 150 brls at 91½c per gallon, but the market closed easier, with sellers at 91½c, and nominal buyers at 91c.

Lake freights were less active, and steady at the reduction obtained yesterday by shippers, at 5c for corn and 5½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Wheat to Kingston was nominal at 12c. Through rates were unchanged at 23c for corn to New England points via Buffalo, and 25c for do via Ogdensburgh. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, 204,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats.

Provisions were quiet, with no change except on mess pork, which was quoted about 10c per brl higher, though hogs were somewhat easier. There was very little product offered of any description, and operators seemed inclined to lie back for a few weeks, leaving the market severely alone, except in the matter of a few options for December delivery. Summer cured product is relatively quite firm, at a reduction of about ⅛c per lb on lard and 1c per lb on meats from the prices of winter-cured stuff. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $15.65@15.75; do seller September, $15.75@15.80; do seller October, $15.00; do seller December, $12.90@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.62½@7.75; do seller September, $7.75@8.00; summer do, 7⅜@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅜@8c for shoulders; 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs; and 9½@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8½@8⅝c; English meats, 9½@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8⅝c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10½c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅛c; grease quotable at 4⅝@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $15.85; 1,500 brls do seller September at $15.80; 500 brls do seller October at $15.00; 500 brls do seller December at $13.00; 200 brls old pork at $14.2½; 300 tcs summer lard at 7½c.

Flour was very quiet, especially by comparison with yesterday, which was the most active day experienced for several weeks past. A few lots were taken by shippers to fill out orders not completed yesterday, but there were few or no new orders on the market to-day, and the local demand was light. The market was very firm, however, because stocks in the hands of holders are quite light, and wheat was firmer. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras, new, at $7.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (fancy Minnesota) at $7.75; 200 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $5.75; 30 brls do at $5.00; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls low grade at $4.50; 100 brls rye at $4.25. Total, 1,130 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $9.50 on track; 10 tons do at $10.00 delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.00
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.25
Bran	9.50@10.00

Wheat was more active, and irregularly higher, advancing 2c per bu on cash No. 2, ⅜c on seller the month, and 1@1½c for delivery in September. The Liverpool market was reported stronger, by "tissue," and New York was quoted as "held 1@2c higher" at the opening, while there was a good shipping demand for No. 2, and little for the other grades. Several orders were here from Eastern points, and local millers were busy in picking up offerings of old wheat, where they were certain that new wheat would not be tendered. Every one agrees that our new wheat is magnificent, but it is not yet dry enough for grinding; hence the millers let it alone, while shippers take it willingly. The demand from both these sources seems to be much greater than the supply, as we have but little wheat here, and most of that is held off the market. This fact, more than anything else, keeps up the price of options, the feeling being one of weakness for future, tempered by moderate fears that the market will be cornered for this month, as it was in July. But for the fact that the market is known to be largely short on August, it would probably be impossible to sustain it, and this should suggest to country holders the advisability of sending in all they can possibly forward for this month's delivery, if it will inspect into the speculative grade. The other grades, if new, are not much wanted at present, and new No. 1 or No. 2 red winter will only bring about the same price as No. 2 spring. Seller the month opened at $1.15⅝, advanced to $1.16¾, receded to $1.15⅝, rose to $1.16⅛, and declined to $1.15⅛, when New York was quoted dull at 1 o'clock, and closed at $1.15¼. Seller September sold at $1.08¾@$1.09⅜, closing at $1.08⅞. Seller the year was little better than nominal at $1.05½@1.05⅜. Cash No. 2 spring closed strong at $1.20; No. 1 do at $1.20 for new, and $1.25 for old; No. 3 do at $1.04½, and rejected do at 90c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring, hard, at $1.25; 400 bu do, new, at $1.20; 1,200 bu No. 2, hard, at $1.22; 26,000 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.18½; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04½; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 90c. Also, 400 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.20. Total, 38,000 bu.

Corn was more active, at the same range as yesterday for September delivery, while cash corn was ½c higher, the premium on September options diminishing to ¼@⅜c per bu. This was probably due to the fact of an urgent demand for this month, and a desire to sell for next by parties who were anxious to turn over; some being local speculators, while others had contracted to send in corn from the country during August, which they now find it will not be convenient to deliver till September. This, with a moderate, though not strong, shipping demand, caused the advance noted, and was accepted by some as a proof that the August shorts are yet largely behind; though the truth seems to be as stated by us this morning, that fully two-thirds of them have filled in during the past week. The receipts continue to exceed general expectation. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 37⅝c, advanced to 38⅛c, and declined to 37⅝c at the close. Seller September sold at 38⅛@38¼c; and seller October at 39@39⅜c, both closing at the inside. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 38c; high mixed at 38½c, and rejected at 34½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 38c; 15,000 bu high mixed at 38⅝c; 7,200 bu do at 38½c; 14,400 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 55,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 93,000 bu do at 38c; 20,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 20,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 37½c; 8,000 bu rejected at 35c; 24,000 bu do at 34⅝c; 16,000 bu do at 34½c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39⅛c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 39⅛c; 18,000 bu No. 2 at 39c; 6,000 bu do at 38⅞c. Total, 310,200 bu.

Oats were less active, and irregular. There was a good demand for oats to be delivered this month, partly for shipment, and principally to fill shorts, and but little offered, which caused ½c advance, as some of the short interest have taken the alarm at rather small receipts and rapidly decreasing stocks, while none of the August deliveries have been made yet. Seller the month opened at 27½c and advanced to 27⅝c, closing at 27⅝c. Cash No. 2 commanded a premium of ⅛c over the option. Seller September was dull and only a shade higher than yesterday, at 26@26⅛c. Seller the year sold at 26c. Cash sales were reported of 23,000 bu No. 2 at 28c; 22,200 bu do at 27¾c; 10,000 bu do at 27½c; 3,600 bu rejected at 25½c; 600 bu do at 25½c; 11,500 bu do at 25½c afloat. Total, 70,900 bu.

Rye was in good demand, with little offering, at about the same prices as for two days past. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 59c. Seller the month was in some request at 58c bid, and none offered. Seller September was nominal at 57c bid.

Barley was quiet, but stronger; a moderate demand, with light offerings, causing a further advance of 2c per bu on the option. Seller September opened at 86½c and closed firm at 88c, with total sales of only 15,000 bu. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 65c. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 70@75c for old; No. 3 at 65c, and rejected at 40@45c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 8—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast steady; spring wheat on passage, 52s 6d@53s; spring wheat for shipment in two months, 52s 6d; California wheat, 57s 6d per 100 lbs; English country markets for wheat, with fine weather, rule dull. Mark Lane—Wheat very quiet. Corn steady. French country markets for wheat generally strong. Weather in England hot and forcing. Liverpool—Wheat fine; California, 11s 8d@12s 5d; spring, 11s 1d@11s 8d.

EUROPEAN CROPS.

Beerbohm's circular contains reports, of which the following are extracts:

PARIS, July 19.—The advices about the wheat crop in France continue to be extremely various. In the south there is less satisfaction with the harvest, which is in progress there, than had been expected at first. From the southeast, the east, in the Paris districts, and in the centre of France many complaints are heard. In all these districts the crop presents a considerable deficit. In the west and in the north an average crop is hoped for, and in some of the districts even a good average crop. We shall require an importation; the necessary extent of that importation cannot, however, as yet be judged of. The supplies in the interior are small.

BERLIN, July 18.—During the first days of the past week the heat was oppressive. Since Monday, however, we have had changeable weather, with repeated thunder-storms, so that serious apprehensions are being entertained as to the out-turn of the crops. Wheat will have suffered most by the rain in its present state of maturity. At the Rhenish markets a sudden change for the better has set in, whilst Saxony remains very quiet. In Austro-Hungary prices for more distant periods of delivery have undergone a considerable improvement, whilst spot rather declined, its price being relatively high. At this market wheat was active.

DANZIG, July 19.—After a heavy fall of rain in the last days of June, the weather was dry and forcing, with a tropical temperature until middle of July, since when it has been changeable. Hay harvesting is finished now, and being favored by the most brilliant weather, the yield is a rich one. The growing crops stand beautifully in this district; the wheat plant especially looks promising here, as well as in Poland, and with a continuance of fine weather we may hope for an abundant yield.

CORK, July 19.—Some heavy rain fell this week, but on the whole the weather has been fine and favorable to the crops, which look promising. Wheat ruled quiet and inactive, millers buying sparingly.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—Since the 8th inst., we have had changeable weather, which was favorable to the crops. Now, however, there is a general desire for fine, dry weather, as rye cutting has commenced; wet weather would, at the present time, do great damage to the potatoes, which promise a magnificent crop.

LATEST.

The produce markets were quiet in the afternoon. Wheat was ⅛c higher, closing at $1.15⅝ seller the month, and $1.08⅞ seller September. For seller the year 5½c was bid. Corn was a shade firmer, closing at 37⅝c seller the month, and 38⅛c seller September. In provisions sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.75 seller the month; 250 brls do at $15.75 seller September; 500 brls at $13.00 seller December, closing strong. A sail vessel was chartered for corn to Buffalo at 5c; capacity, 43,000 bu. Sale was made after 'Change of 5,000 bu barley, seller September, at 88c; and later of 5,000 bu at 88½c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and easier, at $1.82@1.87 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—The demand is very light, and restricted to the wants of local dealers. We again quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BROOM CORN—The usual amount of business was transacted in this market. The prevalent feeling for all qualities being one of decided firmness. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6⅛@7½c; No. 2 do, 5¼@6⅛c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red do pale and red, 3@4c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market is steady for the materials mentioned, common and pressed brick perhaps excepted, as they are in large supply and dull. We repeat quotations: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.75@10.00; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Fair activity prevailed in this market and for anything that would answer for table use there were buyers at very full prices. The market is kept bare of choice yellow, at 22@24c. Low grades are moving to a moderate extent only, and although the late advance in choice qualities has induced a somewhat firmer feeling in common grades, holders do not seem very confident. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—There was a firm tone to the market for seamless bags, and in the more popular brands there is some probability of an advance. Stocks are reduced to a low point, not only here, but at the East, and some difficulty is experienced in promptly filling orders. Other goods in the list are in fair stock and may be quoted steady: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—No further change has as yet taken place in this market, but the feeling seems very firm, and some predict an early advance. The local, as well as the outside demands are fairly active, and the market is in a satisfactory condition. We repeat our quotations: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11¼@12½c; Western factory, 11¼@12¼c.

COAL—Dealers in hard coal report continued activity in the demand and the feeling is exceedingly firm, the full quoted prices being invariably demanded. Soft descriptions are beginning to move a little more freely, and are more firmly held than a fortnight ago. The following prices are current: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@28.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts were fair, and prices were weak at 15c, closing at about 14½c for choice lots, and at 14c for loose packages. Eggs in bad order sell at a wide range of prices.

FEATHERS—Choice feathers are arriving in moderate quantities and meet with ready sale at the quoted prices: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Some slight falling off in the demand was noted, but otherwise the situation of the market was unchanged. Stocks are gradually improving, though there are still some difficulty in supplying the demand for white-fish and mackerel. We quote: No. 1 white-fish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—An advance of 1c in pared peaches was the only change in prices since yesterday. Prunes are working easier. The extreme high prices recently established have caused a marked diminution in the demand, and it now looks as though a decline would have to be submitted to. Apples, peaches, currants, and in fact every article in the list except prunes is firmly held. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 19@20c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8½@9½c; Western do, 6½@7½c; Southern do, 6@6½c; peaches, pared, 21@22c; peaches, halves, 9½@10c; do, mixed, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 12@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Tarragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7¼@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7¼@8½c.

GROCERIES—A fair distribution of staple and fancy groceries was accomplished, at prices not varying materially from those current yesterday. Coffee, rice, spices, soaps, and syrups are unqualifiedly firm, and there was no appearance of weakness in the other articles enumerated in the list. Stocks are in good shape, being complete in assortment, and in point of size fully equal to the requirements of the trade:

BI CARB. SODA—7¼@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28½@29c; Java, No. 2, 27@27½c; fancy Rio, 25@25½c; choice do, 24⅞@25c; prime Rio, 24⅛@24½c; good do, 23⅞@24c; common do, 23@23½c; roasting do, 22@22½c; Singapore Java, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24⅛@24⅛c; Maracaibo, 24@24⅛c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13¼@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9½@9⅝c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅛@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11⅜@11¼c; granulated, 11⅛@11½c; A, standard, 11¼@11½c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11⅛c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10⅞@11c; C No. 2, 10⅜@10⅝c; yellow C, 10¼@10⅛c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9⅛@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅞@10c; do prime, 9⅛@9⅜c; do, fair, 8½@9⅛c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅛c; German mottled, 6⅛@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6⅛c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5¼@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in liberal supply and dull, excepting choice stock. Pears were plenty and easier. The supply of peaches was light, and choice lots were a trifle higher. Whortleberries were abundant and lower, while choice cultivated blackberries ruled firm at an advance. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $13.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $4.50@6.00 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box, 75c@2.50 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.00@4.50 per brl. Raspberries, $3.00@3.50 per case; red do, $3.50@4.00. Blackberries, 25@28c; wild do, $4.50 per case. Whortleberries, $3.50@4.00 per bu; huckleberries, $2.00@3.00 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Pears, 75c@$1.50 per box. Peaches, $1.50@2.00 per box; baskets, $1.55@2.00. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00 per case (36 lbs). Siberian crabapples, 50c per box.

HOPS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry on interior account at 20@45c for fair to choice Western.

HAY—Very little was doing in this branch of trade. The offerings of anything grading above No. 2 were extremely light, the supply consisting mainly of the poorer sorts, for which there was no considerable demand even at all he relatively low prices at which it is now offered. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—carsto contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Dealers reported the market unchanged in any essential particular. There was a light movement at the annexed range of prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is rather quiet, but present rates are adhered to, unless it be for large lots of common iron. A firmer feeling is gradually being developed in iron, and it is thought that prices will stiffen up a little when the fall trade commences. Quotations are given below:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼ @ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	per lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	per lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	per lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	per lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	per lb
English tool steel	21¼ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾ @ 9	per lb

LEATHER—We continue to quote as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, per lb	41@ 43
Kip, per lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, per ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, per ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, per ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There were no new features to note. The demand is moderate, but prices are tolerably steady as given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were unchanged. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet and without variation, as follows: Manila rope, per lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, per lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, per lb, 20@25c; marline, per lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, per lb, 17@18c; oakum, per bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, per brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon continues weak and unsettled. The price is still nominally 17½c, but orders are regularly filled at a lower figure. Linseed is easy, with rather a downward tendency. Lard, whale, and other oils ruled comparatively steady as previously quoted. We make no change in our list, as follows: Carbon, 17½c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93@95c; do boiled, 98c@$1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The offerings are still large, particularly of small chickens. The demand is fair for old chickens at $4.00@4.50, and large springs at $2.75@3.50. Small chickens are weak and irregular; quotable at $1.50@2.25 per doz.

POTATOES—There was no change of importance. The offerings are liberal and prices easy. Choice fresh lots bring $2.50 per brl, and good do at $2.00@2.25. Early Rose are quotable at 75c per bu. Sweet potatoes were in fair request at lower prices, quotable at 50@65c per box for red.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in fair demand at about yesterday's prices, or at $3.75@3.90 for the best qualities, and $3.25@3.60 for other grades. Quotable at $3.00 seller the month. Flax sold at $1.65; quoted at $1.60@1.65 for good crushing. Hungarian was quiet at 55@65c; millet at 40@50c. Sales were reported of 150 bags choice timothy at $3.90; 10 bags at $3.85; 37 bags prime at $3.80; 99 bags at $3.75; 20 bags at $3.60 11 bags at $3.50; 10 bags at $3.25; 2 cars seller August at $3.00; 24 bags flax at $1.65.

SALT—Fine salt is active and firm. It is probable that an advance will occur soon. Other grades are unchanged. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet at the annexed range of prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady at the subjoined quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The wood trade was quiet, but prices are very firm at the following range: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $5.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—The receipts were larger, and prices ruled lower, especially for onions. Good tomatoes brought 60@65c. We quote: Tomatoes, 30@70c per box; onions, $4.00@4.50 per brl; corn, 10@11c; water-melons at $2.00@2.75 per doz; muskmelons, $1.25@1.75 per doz.

WOOL—The market is characterized by a fair degree of activity, prices ruling steady. The receipts continue moderate. The New York *Bulletin*, Aug. 6, says: The market is strong on all domestic descriptions, especially of the finer varieties, and there is a favorable outlook for the holders of these wools. Prices are a shade better on Ohio wools, but the range of quotations previously given still covers the rates obtained on late transactions. Foreign grades are dull and very slow of sale, except at a concession, the inquiry at present running almost exclusively upon the domestic grades, which are more desirable this season than they have been at any time for several years past." We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Dealers report a moderate trade at about the same range of prices for woodenware. Brooms have advanced 25c per doz, owing to the recent advance in broom-corn, and its continued firmness. Following are the prices: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes-pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.35@4.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do, common, $1.75@2.50.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 50	$1.00	....	....
New York	45	90	45	55
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	40	80	40	50
Wilmington, Del.	40	80	40	50
Washington, D. C.	40	80	....	....
Alexandria, Va.	53	1.04	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	25	50	25	27½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va.	49	98	....	....
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah	65	1.30	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	57	1.14	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,407	6,625	90
Tuesday	3,250	7,002	912
Wednesday	2,885	8,429	823
Thursday	2,833	9,076	553
Friday	3,700	9,000	620
Total	15,075	40,132	2,998

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,259	5,263	....
Tuesday	1,129	6,599	....
Wednesday	2,259	7,488	....
Thursday	1,851	2,936	....
Total	6,498	22,286	....

CATTLE—Trade opened extremely dull, sales up to 11 o'clock barely reaching 500 head, but a little later in the day the demand improved, and for the better grades of stock the market exhibited a somewhat firmer tone. The cause of the increased firmness was not apparent, as the tenor of advices from the seaboard was even more discouraging than on the earlier days of the week, while the receipts were unexpectedly large. But, be the cause what it may, there was a more confident feeling among shippers, and their purchases made a larger aggregate than on either of the preceding days of the week. The offerings embraced a not very desirable class of stock, though in this respect they were fully up to the average of the past fortnight. Sales were reported at $2.60@2.75 for scallawag natives and poor to good through Texas cattle; at $3.00@4.25 for common to choice cows, common to good Northern-wintered Texans, and common to good stock steers; at $4.50@5.25 for fair to good shipping beeves; and at $5.50@6.30 for good to extra do. The most notable sales of the day were 44 and 14 averaging respectively 1,444 and 1,530 lbs, at $6.25, and 15 averaging 1,450 lbs at $6.30. These were, of course, taken by Isaac Waixel. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.50@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
14	calves	122	$4.50
18	cows	910	3.25
48	choice steers	1,357	5.50
32	good steers	1,340	5.35
73	Texas cattle	721	2.75
20	Texas cattle	960	2.60
15	good steers	1,265	5.12½
34	good steers	1,134	5.25
15	good steers	1,199	5.00
41	Texas cattle	816	2.60
22	Texas cattle	762	3.00
72	Texas cattle	....	2.90
113	Texas cattle	....	2.90
10	calves	144	5.25
31	choice steers	1,358	5.80
24	Texas steers	690	2.75
17	medium steers	1,126	4.87½
17	cows	993	4.00
48	Texas cattle	738	2.95
52	Texas cattle	638	2.75
60	fair steers	1,110	4.50
14	oxen	1,550	4.50
32	medium steers	1,186	4.80
71	medium steers	1,141	4.90
44	extra steers	1,444	6.25
14	extra steers	1,530	6.25
77	good steers	1,158	5.15
33	good steers	1,243	5.25
49	choice steers	1,328	5.55
16	good steers	1,289	5.35
21	good steers	1,242	5.10
34	good steers	1,248	5.15
18	good steers	1,242	5.15
16	choice steers	1,317	5.60
34	good steers	1,217	5.30
15	extra steers	1,450	6.30
54	fair steers	1,133	4.80
31	good steers	1,292	5.40
29	good steers	1,066	5.00

HOGS—So far as good to choice light grades were concerned, the hog trade was fairly active, but other descriptions were more or less neglected, while prices were weak and lower all around. The receipts proved considerably larger than had been anticipated (amounting to some 9,000), which had a tendency to weaken the views of buyers, and the efforts of buyers to crowd down prices a "peg" were successful, the day's sales showing an average reduction of 10c per 100 lbs. Sales were effected at $4.15@4.40 for poor to choice heavy, and at $4.50@4.70 for poor to choice light—chiefly within the range of $4.30@4.60. The market closed weak at $4.15@4.65.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
72	197	$4.65	80	256	$4.30	65	213	$4.40
207	254	4.35	42	180	4.65	179	242	4.40
60	250	4.35	136	189	4.65	49	267	4.30
52	286	4.35	41	183	4.65	41	250	4.35
61	210	4.75	18	330	4.10	38	269	4.30
88	298	4.25	60	197	4.50	79	186	4.65
55	289	4.20	59	310	4.25	18	268	4.30
46	241	4.50	65	316	4.25	40	283	4.30
53	230	4.50	39	274	4.35	22	274	4.40
24	251	4.30	43	193	4.65	48	247	4.45
35	189	4.65	27	204	4.65	25	234	4.40
89	296	4.25	46	256	4.40	18	245	4.25
55	185	4.60						

SHEEP—This market was inactive, and values underwent no quotable change, ranging at $2.50@4.75 for scallawags to choice mutton qualities.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.

Lumber was without new features. The receipts continue light, and the market dull. A few cargoes were disposed of in the morning, but several were left over. Shingles sold to-day at $2.95@3.00; the inside price being a shade lower than former quotations, but sales have been made within the last few days at $2.87½, so prices are actually higher than they were. Dealers anticipate larger receipts to-morrow. We again quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; common to medium do, $9.00@12.50; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $2.95@3.00. The sales include: Cargo of schr Sea Gem, from Green Bay, 500 m "A" shingles at $3.00; 500 m do at $2.95. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.15@3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The market for pine lumber was moderately active, the demand being principally for building lumber. There was no change in prices. Hardwood remains steady. We report:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	19.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.25 @ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight. For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain....Saturday, Aug. 2. | Greece..Saturday, Aug. 16.
France. Saturday, Aug. 9. | Egypt...Saturday, Aug. 23.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN....July 30
PEMBROKE....Aug. 20

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA....Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y. SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk. For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:10 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	§ 1:30 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:20 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.

MUSIC BOOKS.

VALUABLE BOOKS OF Bound Music!

GEMS.
Gems of Sacred Song.
Gems of German Song.
Gems of Scottish Song.
Wreath of Gems.

PEARLS.
Shower of Pearls, The best Vocal Duets.
Operatic Pearls, Best Opera Songs.

Price of each book: Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Full Gilt, $4.00.

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The above books for sale by all dealers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

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SUMMER RESORT.

Oakton Springs Hotel, PEWAUKEE, WIS.

H. B. WARREN....Manager for the Owners.

First-class in every respect. $2.50 per day. Fine Boating, Fishing, and Shooting in their season. The Roads, Drives, and Scenery unequaled. Mutual comfort will be insured to parties of three or more, who desire rooms, by giving us brief notice by telegraph, C. O. D. The celebrated Oakton Springs Waters are used for Drinking, Cooking, and Bathing, in the Hotel. These are the Waters which have effected, within a year, the marvelous cure of Col. N. P. Iglehart, who had been absolutely given up by a council of fifteen Physicians.

FORT SNELLING.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

...VAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

...ANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday ex... * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Ar... ...day at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

...AN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

...GO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

...CAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

...ICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

...Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. ... W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

...GO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

...SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

...URGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

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PEARLS. ...of Pearls, Operatic Pearls, Best Opera Songs.

...Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. ...& HEALY, CHICAGO.

SUMMER RESORT.

...n Springs Hotel, ...WAUKEE, WIS.

THE FIRE MARSHALSHIP.

The Mayor Waited on by a Deputation of Firemen.

They Ask that the Marshal Be Chosen from the Department.

His Honor's Views on the Important Subject.

Yesterday forenoon the Committee of officers of the Fire Department charged with the presentation of the petition in favor of the direct promotion of the coming Fire Marshal from the ranks of the Department, waited upon Mayor Medill in the City Hall. The members of the Committee were: Charles S. Petrie, W. Musham, Joel L. Kinney, Leo Myers, William Conway, James Grant, and A. McMonagle.

The petition was a very bulky one, and consisted of about a dozen pages of foolscap, bearing some 200 signatures of the men in the Department, each man attaching to his name the length and character of his service.

The subject of the document was to urge upon His Honor the justice and expediency of adhering to the rule of direct and consecutive promotion from the ranks of the service to fill any vacancies occurring therein, and without suggesting any particular name in the premises, with especial reference to the present vacancy of the Chief Marshalship.

The Mayor received the deputation courteously, and proceeded to the perusal of the petition with much deliberation and care, evidently evincing a deep interest in the subject of their call. Having read it through, His Honor, addressing Assistant Marshal Petrie, said he would give the matter his most earnest consideration, whereupon ensued the following discussion, substantially a literal report:

The Mayor—This petition bears a large number of names. Who started it, or how was it got up? Was there any influence brought to bear upon the signers of it?

Mr. Petrie—Mr. Mayor, as far as any influences having been brought to bear upon the subject is concerned, I don't think there has been any.

The Mayor—Of course, I should not be able to judge of that at present, and cannot tell whether there has been or not. Who were the prime movers of this thing?

Mr. Petrie—Well, your Honor, a number of members of the Department personally asked me to move in and indorse the matter, and, as I am certainly in sympathy with the movement on principle, I consented, with others, to do so. As far as I can judge the feeling and movement, they are tolerably spontaneous. Here is Mr. Kinney here; he is an old and popular member of the Department; he is one of the originators, too; and, as far as I know, they all signed it without question.

Kinney, advancing, said; "Your Honor, it has long been a feeling in the Department that unless perfect confidence reigned between the heads of the Department and their subordinates its affairs would always be mismanaged, and the public service would suffer. It has also been thought that rotation of promotion was but right and just, and that those only who had experience in the service should be selected for honors and responsibility. But if that could not be obtained, at least harmony and efficiency could be secured by selecting officers in whom the entire Department had confidence. I may say that there have been officers in the Department in whom that confidence was not felt, and I have myself received orders on active duty that I have declined to fulfill, as I knew that if I had done so men's lives would be endangered.

The Mayor: I have been called upon by other firemen who have suggested for the existing vacancy certain names. I see your petition does not do so.

Mr. Petrie—No, sir; we leave that for you to do, as we are fully conscious that that is your place and privilege, and we are satisfied that it should be so. We ask your Honor, if possible, to respect the principle of rotation of promotion, if you think the public can be as well served, and we think there are plenty of men in the Department competent to fill any vacancy. You have had some experience in the printing business, Mr. Mayor, and we scarcely think you would promote a man from setting type, or feeding a press, to the editorial staff, and jump him over the heads of all the others.

The Mayor—No, I should not do so unless such a man possessed some peculiarly efficient qualites for what I wanted him to fill. There are instances of men who have filled great positions who have been rapidly promoted from very inferior ranks. The First Napoleon, for instance, was given high rank in the army from the grade of a simple Second Lieutenant, and we might quote many others, Phil Sheridan among them.

Mr. Petrie—Yes, sir, but they all have more or less of a practical knowledge of what they presumed to undertake, and we are satisfied that promotion should rest on that basis.

His Honor—Well, gentlemen, the fact is that to sum up the whole matter, I will tell you I have been thinking a good deal about this appointment. In plain English, what you want to get out of me is my idea about rotation of promotion. Well, I am willing to tell you this much, that all other things being equal, I am decidedly in favor of direct and consecutive promotion.

Mr. Petrie—You ought to be, your Honor, and you a father of Civil Service Reform. [Laughter, in which His Honor joined.]

The Mayor—Well, gentlemen, that is very true; but I must insist upon your observing one thing seriously. It is my duty as Mayor of the city to select for the place the very best man I can find. If I can find him in the Department, well and good. If I have to go outside the Department to find the man I want, I shall certainly do it. I have been thinking of this thing almost exclusively for the past week, in fact, I may say I have been contemplating the supreme importance of fit appointments in this direction for the past year. My duty to the city is plain, if I can find the man to fill the present vacancy in the Department. I believe that method the true one, but if I can find something better outside, I shall certainly do it. I tell you frankly I consider the appointment of Chief Fire Marshal the most grave and important that has fallen to my administration during my term of office, and I shall leave no effort unspared to fill it fitly. I shall regard neither the interests of any cliques in the Department nor any political combinations outside it, the dictation of any underwriters nor the sympathy of personal friendships; but shall strictly and impartially discharge my duty to this great city in so important, and I may almost say so sacred, a trust, in selecting the fittest incumbent for this responsible and important post. I will try and make up my mind on the matter by Monday next.

The Committee then withdrew.

PERSONAL.

Judge Matson, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

M. de Federoush, of St. Petersburg, is at the Pacific.

Col. N. L. Pine, of Minneapolis, is at the Sherman.

Dr. W. C. Tilden, of Washington, D. C., is at the Pacific.

The Hon. S. H. Wiggens, of Little Rock, is at the Sherman.

Abram Wakeman, ex-Postmaster of New York, is at the Pacific.

Capt. T. Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Rev. M. O'Reilly, of Indiana, is at the West Side Briggs.

C. Knight, of the Denison *News*, Texas, is at the West Side Briggs.

Chief Justice L. L. Dixon, of Wisconsin, is at the South Side Briggs.

Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of Fond du Lac, is at the South Side Briggs.

The Hon. J. Conliesko, of Buffalo, is stopping at the South Side Briggs.

The Hon. G. W. Pomeroy, of Pottsville, Pa., is at the South Side Briggs.

Louis J. Lull, Captain of the Second District Police force, was married on Monday evening.

Maj. J. A. Richardson, of St. Paul, is in the city, and is registered at the West Side Briggs.

Judge A. Brother, of New Orleans, is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

Police Commissioner Wright has gone to Amboy, Ill., to purchase horses for the Fire Department.

Mr. Richard T. Crain, late Superintendent of the South Side Railway Company, is a candidate for Fire Marshal.

John Allen, Jr., President of the Western Transportation Company, and Capt. E. P. Dodd, of the same line, together with a company of friends from Buffalo, are spending a few days in the city.

Mr. Henry C. Wentworth, of the Michigan Central Railroad, is again in his office, after a few weeks' serious illness.

The Rev. W. H. Daniels, of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, has returned to the city, after an extended absence, and will officiate in his church to-morrow.

Mr. J. E. Hosford, who has been for the past six years with W. W. Boyington, architect, will leave for Europe in a few days, where he intends to spend a few years in study and travel.

George S. Kinzie, son of the late Paymaster John H. Kinzie, of this city, is about to be appointed a Second Lieutenant by the President, subject to an examination by a special Board.

Mayor Medill is in receipt of an invitation from the New York *Graphic* to become one of the European balloon party. He will tender his thanks and respectful declination in a few days.

Henry Rosenberg, New York; J. J. Brown, Omaha; J. D. King, Janesville, Wis.; George Leys and Alix Leys, Sarnia; J. W. Jefferson and family, Champaign, Ill.; E. S. Kimball, Boston, were at Anderson's Hotel yesterday.

Mr. H. A. Webber, late of Hooley's Company, goes into the country a short season with John Dillon, and upon his return will proceed to Baltimore, where he has secured an engagement at the Holliday Street Theatre.

Among the arrivals at the South Side Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: S. H. Johnson, New York; D. C. Baldwin and wife, Toledo; H. N. Nichols, New York; W. Bradley, California; M. J. Cowles, Omaha; E. M. L...ton, Cairo.

The following were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: W. B. Gilmore, Holland, Mich.; J. B. Elliott, Boston; J. N. Phipps and lady, Indianapolis; J. D. Thompson, Detroit; C. Forbes, Niles; J. P. Larkin, Marshall, Mich.; D. L. Huff, LaSalle; Seymour Capen, Bloomington.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: Elias S. Heller, Newark, N. J.; Thomas F. Davis, West Point, N. Y.; C. Ellison and wife, Ironton, O.; W. G. Elliott, St. Louis; H. A. Ford, Boston; George Merrill, Cincinnati; S. B. Hicks, New Haven.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Pacific Hotel yesterday: A. B. White, Bera, O.; B. W. Lewis, St. Louis; George M. Brikerhoff and family, Springfield; J. R. Conger, Rock Island; W. Cox, Philadelphia; E. F. Winslow, St. Louis; S. Schneider, New Orleans; S. Hipple, Kansas.

Gen. A. M. Black, Monmouth; E. W. Page and wife, Canton; A. Dupuy, Paris, France; George W. Friant, Grand Haven; E. P. Shaw, Boston; H. I. Prior, Indianapolis; Henry Taylor, Lafayette; W. Gorman, Grand Rapids; E. W. Foster, Boston; S. T. Saunders, Wanatah; H. Hewitt, Jr., Menasha; and H. O. Richards, Mobile, Ala., are at the West Side Briggs House.

The following is a partial list of Chicago people now at Waukesha Springs, on the Fox River: Enos Brown, Mrs. N. B. Judd, Miss Emma Judd, A. F. Newhall, Mrs. W. P. Halladay and family, Miss Fannie Markley, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Miss Nellie Beecher, Miss Minnie Beecher, W. J. Sutton and wife, T. F. Davis, Matthew Laflin, Thomas B. Bryan, Watts Carver, F. A. Sanford, O. W. Clapp, R. M. Bines, R. M. Hough, wife, and boy, Robert S. Clarke, Samuel W. Parker, Mrs. W. B. Keene, Misses Keene, J. H. LaPointe and wife, Miss Ella Maynard, F. S. Bromel, W. S. and A. W. Craven, J. H. Purdy, E. F. Hazelton, W. Yager, S. M. Steiner, F. Meyer, Hiram Gorden, W. J. Osborn, C. H. Gaubert and wife, J. K. Rowley and wife, Mrs. W. C. Dow and daughter, Miss A. M. Gaubert, M. B. Elliott, W. F. Myrick and wife, Mrs. Hiram Hadley, Misses Carrie and Annie Hadley, Mrs. Wylie and two children, Miss Dougall, Mrs. W. H. Jenkins and family, H. A. Bogardus, wife, and two daughters, Mrs. Tripp, Miss Myra Jennings, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Pollard, Mrs. Kent, J. W. Towne and family.

Colfax will do missionary labor at Duluth, to-morrow.

The Rev. Stephen Goodman, fosty-three years in the Baptist ministry in Michigan, died, Aug. 3, at Troy, Oakland County, Mich., aged 74.

The Rev. D. C. Johns, newly-elected Principal of the State Normal School at Mankato, Minn., is a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

Edward Rutz, State Treasurer, and family, left Springfield for the East on Tuesday evening last, and will probably be absent until the 1st of September.

The Sultan's second son, Prince Mahmond Djeleleddin, has been promoted to be a Rear Admiral in the Turkish Navy. The new Admiral is 11 years old.

J. P. Farley, of Dubuque, has accepted the position of Receiver of the Brainerd and St. Vincent branches of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, under the arrangement made by the parties to the recent suit at Davenport.

Joseph Titcomb, prominently named for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maine, is a resident of Kennebunk, was formerly an extensive shipbuilder, and is now President of the Ocean National Bank of Kennebunk.

David Dudley Field, of New York, is to start in September, with his wife, on a leisurely two years' journey around the world, going by way of England, where he will remain some time, and afterwards visiting his daughter, the wife of one of the British Governors in Australia, on his journey.

John A. Gilliam, of Yorkville, Ill., formerly a lawyer in Ottawa, and a fierce Democrat, writes a long letter in the Yorkville *News*, advising the farmers, as a means of promoting lower railroad tariffs, free trade, and revenue reform, to "support the great and good Republican party!" It is a little office you want, Johnny!—*Ottawa Free Trader*.

Wilkie Collins is determined to do his very best on this side of the water. He said the other day, in reference to his readings in London, "They are but rehearsals by which I, as an untried public reader, am endeavoring to train myself for my appearance elsewhere. I owe much to my American friends, and wish to do my very best to please them." From all accounts there is great necessity for rehearsals.

President Grant will arrive in Boston, next week, Tuesday. Senator Boutwell, Ginery Twichell, Gen. B. F. Butler, and other prominent citizens, will meet him there, and they will proceed with the President to Augusta, Me., where they will be the guests of Speaker Blaine, at whose residence Gen. Sherman will also join them, and the party will attend the reunion of the Army of the Gulf at Portland, Me.

When Alexis of Russia was in America, Count Schouvaloff of his company was detained at the Revere House in Boston for some time by an injured limb. He became acquainted with Dr. Jarvis, and made many inquiries relating to the statistics of labor in this country, and last Saturday Dr. Jarvis received a large box from him containing more than 109 volumes of Russian statistics, about 38,000 royal octavo pages.—*Boston Advertiser*.

Col. McComb, says the *Hinds County* (Miss.) *Gazette*, is said to be starting another McComb City three miles below the town of Durant, on the Central Railroad. Durant expected to be the starting-point of the road from the Central east to Kosciusko, but suddenly McComb commenced work three miles below, and at that point will spring up this new city, which will eventually swallow up Durant, as McComb City, in Pike County, is about to swallow up Summit.—*Senatobia (Miss.) Signet*.

It appears that the new State scheme is not a new idea. A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* says the movement was started forty years ago by Col. W. W. Gates, present editor of the Jackson *Whig and Tribune*, when he lived in Huntington. Twenty-five years ago he revived it at Jackson, and re-revived it two months since. The scheme has some very warm and enthusiastic supporters, who are evidently destined to be disappointed.

An extract from a letter dated Warm Springs, Bath County, Va., July 24, says: "Mrs. Gen. Robert E. Lee and her two nieces, Miss Williams and Miss Jennie Snowden, are here. Mrs. Lee is a very fat old lady; she wears her hair in little curls on each side of her face. She has very pretty hair—perfectly yellow, and as soft and silky as a child's. You can see she was very pretty when she was young."

Journalism appears to be prosperous in England just now. The will of the late M. J. Whitby, founder of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, has been "proved" for £40,000 personal property, independent of real estate, and sundry admirers of E. Miall, M. P., editor of the *Nonconformist*, the organ of the English dissenters, lately gave him a dinner, at which the Chairman handed him a check for £10,000, the subscription of a few wealthy friends.

Benjamin C. Bacon, of Beverly, N. J., who is now on a visit to friends in Cambridge, Mass., was one of the original twelve who formed the first anti-slavery society in Massachusetts. The little band met in a small hall in Butolph, now Irving street, Jan. 6, 1832, and the twelve apostles drew up a constitution which was solemnly signed by each. Not one of these departed from the principles which he then avowed. At that time there was no odium attached to the movement, its founders being simply regarded as enthusiastic, impracticable fanatics. Of the twelve only four are now living,—Mr. Bacon, who is not now in active life; William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Moses Thacher, now a pastor in Northern New York; and Oliver Johnson, of the *Christian Union*.—*Boston Advertiser*.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7:30 a. m.	75	1 p. m.	79
8 a. m.	75	1:30 p. m.	80
8:30 a. m.	76	2 p. m.	82
9 a. m.	76	2:30 p. m.	81
9:30 a. m.	78	3 p. m.	80
10 a. m.	77	3:30 p. m.	79
10:30 a. m.	77	4 p. m.	78
11 a. m.	78	4:30 p. m.	77
11:30 a. m.	79	5 p. m.	77
12 m.	79	5:30 p. m.	76
12:30 p. m.	80	6 p. m.	75

A New Stove.

A fire-proof stove, for use in passenger cars especially, was subjected to a severe test in Boston recently. The stove is made of wrought and malleable iron. It is circular in form, composed of three upright cylinders and two cold-air boxes at the bottom. The fuel is placed in the inner cylinder. The cold air rushing through the cold-air boxes drives the hot air outward and upward through the cylinders, the rounded form giving a very powerful radiation. The heat escapes through a resister in the back. The whole is firmly bound together with strong iron bolts. The doors are fastened together by patent locks. At the trial the stove, after the fire in it was well under way, was thrown from the staging upon which it was placed to the ground, a distance of six feet. It was then rolled about, tumbled over and over, but not a spark of the fire was spilled upon the shavings which were scattered around. When the stove-door was opened, the fire was burning briskly.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY NICE FAMILY HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness; also a fine carriage team at a bargain for cash or approved paper on any time. 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

A CAR OF HORSES FROM THE COUNTRY, SUITable for draft, grocery, express, driving, and family. McHENRY'S Sale Stable, 42 Harmon-court.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and buggies at low prices; also, a few second-hand buggies. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, ONE FINE pair carriage horses, some steppers. M. C. WILBUR, 137 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—3 TROTTING HORSES, 8 DRIVING and work horses, second-hand open and top buggies and carriages, at 192 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO EXPRESS WAGONS AND HARness, one open-side spring buggy. Want to buy good horse, top buggy, and harness. Want a few more boarding and sale horses at Farmer's Brick Stable, 192 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, VERY kind and gentle, and a fast stepper. $125. B. MAUZY, 73 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HEAVY TRUCK horses at 127 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY, NEARLY NEW—IN good condition, cheap. Call at STRICKLAND'S, 178 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE A HORSE AND TOP BUGGY for three months. Call at 70 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-sts., or 1 West Randolph-st.

6 HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP; ONE FOR $65, A nice business pony. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE KNICKERBOCKER, Home, Great Western, Illinois Mutual, and other bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

CAN MAKE LOANS ON INSIDE PROPERTY, IN large and small sums, at 9 per cent, immediately. JAMES A. COWLES, Room 20 Foot Block, S. W. corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

MONEY, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, TO LOAN at current rates on Chicago real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE and good collateral at current rates. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN HAND, IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on buildings on leased ground or good collaterals; large amounts on real estate at 9 per cent. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$100,000 ON IMPROVED PROPERTY IN the city. Terms made known on application to Room 1, 85 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY; $1,000 OR MORE, ON CITY real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. FEASE, Reaper Block, 89 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, and other good collateral. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—$2,000, 1 YEAR; $1,000, 4 MONTHS; $5,000, 3 years—on city real estate. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

$25,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO SUMS ON first-class business property at 9 per cent 5 years. OLIVER BESLY, 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property, in sums of $10,000 and upwards; interest at 9 per cent. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FLOURING MILL IN Wisconsin, two runs stone, for unimproved city property or wild lands. Call on or address W 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD FOR lots at Washington Heights. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD, FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE and cash for good stocks of clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, &c. Please answer, giving full description of stock and where interview can be had. Address V 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST ESTATES in Virginia, 400 acres, 10,000 choice fruit-trees, joins the City of Richmond, for Western land or other Western property. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—2-STORY HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, modern improvements, with lot, centrally located, and well rented, for lithographic steampresses or good photographic establishment and cash. Address, for a few days, Z 100, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOVELY VILLA ADJOINING the City of Rockford, Ill., with 10½ acres of land, highly improved. A fine brick mansion, and fruit of all kinds in bearing. For city or suburban property; value, $10,000. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PRAIRIE CHICKENS for use of good, central fine, breech-loading gun, for a week or two. Best care, and responsible party. Address at once, O. 679 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO ST. PAUL and return, good till Nov. 1; price, $25. Apply at 26 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE, 28X 44 feet, 89 feet north of Randolph-st., east front. No re-appraisals during entire term. Three party walls; street assessment and curb-wall paid for. Price, $6,000 on time, or $5,000 cash, if taken at once. Really worth $10,000 or more. A rare opportunity. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis at a discount. 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY RARE AND BEAUTIFUL infant's robe, also a lady's scarf, both worked in India. Can be seen at Mrs. SOMMERS', 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COW, PRICE $35, AT 238 CALUMET-av.

FOR SALE—CANAL-BOAT—THE UNDIVIDED half of boat and team of the American Star. Apply at 298 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—31 YARDS BRUSSELS AND SOME small ingrains at Carpet Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

COME WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH—Opening of the Woodbine Sample Room Saturday evening, at 186 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. C. Vierling, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF ANY LADY or gentleman who would be willing to travel in Europe, I will guarantee a fortune, a pleasure trip, and a business that will last a lifetime; the party must have $1,500; security will be given. Address in confidence T 42, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT HAINES BROTHERS' PIANO forte, full 7-octave, overstrung bass, handsomely carved, rosewood case and mouldings, carved legs, Louis XIV. style, full, rich, and beautiful tone; a splendid instrument. Cost $575; price, $310. No. 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MELODEON, NEARLY NEW, $40. Good piano to rent, or sell cheap, at 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

FOR SALE—CHICKERING PIANO; CARVED legs and best style of case, at a bargain. W. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

ORGAN—FOR SALE A PIPE ORGAN, 13 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves, podals, suitable for a small church or for the parlor; a great bargain; worth half a dozen Reed organs; price, $850 only. Apply at 215½ West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD PIANO FOR stock of spectacles, eye-glasses, etc., or stock of cutlery. Piano cost $500 and is new. Address T 78 Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE — BOULEVARD LOTS — BEAUTIFUL residence lots on Grand and Oakwood-boulevards; also on Egan and Vincennes-avs., immediately adjoining the South city limits, at low prices, and on most liberal terms. Call for a plat. This property is so attractive in itself, and combines so many advantages, that it need only be seen to be appreciated. The improvements now under contract, and others of a costly nature to be soon commenced in the vicinity, will unquestionably give a great impetus to this property. Title perfect. This is about the only boulevard property that can be had in single lots. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT, WENTWORTH-AV., near boulevard, at $25 per foot, worth $40; time, if desired. HENRY P. GEORGE, 80 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FINE lot on Tyler-st., near Throop. Also, 5 acres at Brighton. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME GREAT BARGAINS in large lots, 50x140, on Fullerton-av., Mead-st., and Humboldt-av., near the boulevard. This is the highest ground in Chicago, and very accessible by cars or omnibuses. Call and take a ride with us, and see these lots, if you want a bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—45 FT. ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., with two houses of 9 and 14 rooms, for $7,500; $2,600 cash. This is finely located, and will pay more than 10 per cent in rents. GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—WE WILL sell east front on Sangamon-st., between Van Buren and Tyler, on five years' time, 8 per cent interest semi-annually, without any money down to parties who will build. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 11-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, AND 100x150-foot lot, with fine shrubbery, only four miles from the Court-House, near Humboldt boulevard, which I will sell very cheap, and on easy terms, or exchange for vacant lots on Adams, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren-sts. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS IN BRADWELL'S Subdivision, only two blocks from horse-cars, between Robey and Lincoln-sts. If sold together, a large discount will be made. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.: A good house on Carpenter-st., brick basement, modern improvements, $5,650 cash. Lot on Warren-av., Nicolson pavement, $100 per foot. Several large lots on Ogden-av., near Western, at a decided bargain. Three corner lots on Robey-st., south of Chicago-av., $900 and $1,100.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, ON Forty-seventh-st., one mile west of the great South Park Boulevard, at only $800 each; part and long time. These lots sold two years ago at $1,000 each. This great bargain is offered for a few days only. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, 10 ACRES AT $1,000 AN acre, being lot 2 of Stewart's subdivision, in 1, 38, 13. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—HENRY-ST., NEAR BLUE ISLAND-av., a first-class 2½ story frame house, new, with modern improvements, containing 14 rooms, closets, pantry, water, etc.; barn and large lot, all for $4,000; one-half cash, balance long time. Come and see the property for it is a great bargain. DIBBLE & LABELLE, 265 South Halsted-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Northwestern car works; easy terms; long time; to the party who will build no cash required, and five years' time given. Free ride, cars or carriage; excellent train accommodations. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1200—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 7 closets, 2 pantrys, summer kitchen, barn, and carpenter shop; house well arranged for two families; water up-stairs and down; on leased lot, 4½ years to run; $65 per year, no taxes; half cash, balance six months; situated on Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS ON SOUTH Western-av., Madison-st., and Western-av. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—LOT ON CORNER FORTY-FIRST-ST. and Langley-av., 100x120 feet to alley. A bargain. Apply to owner and save commissions, 800 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER OR A Lumber Business—A 3-story and basement stone-front house, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; 16 rooms, and renting for $2,200. Address O, West Side Post-Office, Chicago, stating where business is located, &c.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH—WE HAVE a few lots for sale yet, at Norwood Park, at $175 each, on the above liberal terms. Call early, and purchase. They are warranted good and dry. We have also some excellent lots at Austin. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x190 feet, convenient to the depot; special terms and facilities offered parties who will build. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—8¾ ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF the depot at Hawthorne, first station beyond the limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R., the most beautiful subdivision outside the city, $2,150 per acre. Small payment down; balance 3 and 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of owner at Allen, Corsell & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. ROUNDS.

FOR SALE—$275 TO $375, IN $10 MONTHLY PAYments, will buy lot 33x150 feet, with sidewalk, in North Evanston. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—DESIRable dwelling house of eight rooms, and lot 142x 152 feet, cheap and on easy terms. North Ravenswood—Lots at the new station for a short time at former prices. The attention of all who desire sites for homesteads or investment is called to these lots. Excellent school and church facilities, good society, quick and cheap fares and splendid soil! The investment of a small sum of money in this property is as safe as a Government bond, and will yield larger returns. For printed abstract and plat, apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 30 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—I WANT $17,000 CASH, FOR WHICH I will sell three good new houses and lots at the head of College-av., Evanston. The rent of the houses will pay more than 10 per cent on the money, and the rise on the lots has been more than 30 per cent per annum for the last 5 years. This is a rare opportunity for investment. Call between 2 and 5 p. m. at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., or at Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY A GOOD HOUSE, barn, and 1 acre of land; $3,000 for a good house and 6 acres; $6,500 only for 21 acres with best of building, fruit, etc., near depot, 60 minutes' ride from Chicago; must be sold this week. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, modern improvements, 3-story, barn, ice-house, cottage for gardener, 18 acres land, 10 acres timothy and timber, spring of water; the house is on 3 acres of land, in Hobart, on Ft. Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago. Commutation, $10. Price, $10,000. Price of residence and 3 acres, $6,000. Will exchange for city residence and pay some money. Call Monday, Wednesday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good dry, improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad; Chicago 32 miles; price $525; cash $100; balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, BARN, ORCHARD TEN acres, 7 improved prairie, 3 acres burr oak and hickory, half mile from depot at Hobart; population of 1,000; 32 miles from Chicago, price $1,500. Terms accommodating. Call Monday, Wednesday, or Friday. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE HALF ACRE (100x190 feet) of Hyde Park property, worth $3,250. Title perfect and no incumbrance. Will be sold on long time or will trade for a small house and lot near north city limits. Address EDWARD AUSTIN, 544 North LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS IN choice locations and well improved, at from $10 to $25 per foot. Also, property by the block or acre, on favorable terms to parties who will improve. Several houses for sale and to rent. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CAPitalists and real estate men to an extra bargain in acre property on the C. B. & Q. R. R. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BARGAIN AT PARK Ridge; 35 acres close to station. $400 per acre. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—FINE LOTS ON AND near Madison-st. Also some two-acre pieces. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-WORKS AT West Forty-eighth-st. Depot, lots, houses and lots, and 5-acre blocks, on easy terms. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, ON RAILROAD, 10 MILES from Court House, very cheap; will trade for store in Chicago. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A CERTAIN BARGAIN; FIVE ACRES; any party wanting to invest $4,000 that will pay 50 per cent in one year, may address Postoffice box 47, Chicago.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL AT SOUTH EVANSton, a large 2-story house, 9 rooms, in complete order, newly painted, papered, etc. Lot 50x150, with large barn, is connected with sewer to the lake, has the best of water, fine trees, sidewalks all laid; $3,000. We will also sell a few lots at enticingly low rates. Come and go with us free of expense. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 123 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT HOUSE and large lot on Sixty-second-st., near Wallace. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE PIECES AT WASHington Heights at very low prices. If you want a bargain, I have one. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES AT THE CROSSING OF the St. Paul & Chicago and Pacific Railroads; a very fine piece of ground. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS, 122 FEET front, at Englewood, near the cars, for the small price of $13.50 per foot. If you want a bargain, now is the time to get it. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE — 60 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, on the line of the C., D. & V. R. R. $1,000 is subscribed on this property to help build the road, which gives every purchaser of lots in this subdivision a free pass for three years. Terms: $2,500 cash, Nov. 1; $6,000 balance, 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, containing 420 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also, a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably adapted. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 125 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SHOW CARDS. PRICE, $3 per hundred. Retail at 25 cents each everywhere. A. STEMPEL, 183 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND barn, with large lot, No. 432 Michigan-av.; house is in good repair, newly papered, and is a desirable home for one preferring comfort to style; 13 rooms, besides bath-room, closets, &c.; furnace, gas fixtures, carpets, &c., which cost over $1,200; for sale at $600 cash. Inquire only of E. B. SMITH, of Hamlin, Hale & Co., Madison and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, No. 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:
Large frame house, No. 19 Aberdeen-st.; 10 rooms.
No. 1026 Wabash-av., stone-front house; 12 rooms; modern improvements; $1,200 a year.
No. 796 Wabash-av., large frame house; 14 rooms; modern improvements. Also large tenement house.
Stone-front house, No. 18 Ellis Park; 10 rooms.
Furnished house, No. 812 Michigan-av.; $1,800 a year.
No. 26 Thirty-eighth-st., stone-front house; 9 rooms; $50 a month.
Two new brick houses on Colfax-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
A large list of houses in all parts of the city.
W. H. SAMPSON & CO., No. 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE CONTAINing six rooms, until May 1, 1874, at $42 per month, No. 339 Butterfield-st. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE EVERETT HOUSE, CORNER PEOria and Madison-sts.; 45 rooms; furniture for sale at a bargain. By D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GENTEEL HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS with bath-room, on West Side, $45 per month. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, ON WEST Madison-st. Water, gas, and bath; $30 per month. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE 279 DEARBORN-ST. (Burnside), $35. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—HOUSES—PRAIRIE, $60; MICHIGAN, $120; Artesian-av., $30; store and 4 rooms Western-av., $25. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 936 MADIson-st.; $35 per month; also one-story, No. 975 Madison-st.; $20 per month. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK BUILDING, SUITAble for hotel, 74 South Sangamon-st.; near Madison. Can be rented cheap to a good tenant. By D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, EVERY MODERN CONvenience; fine croquet grounds; near Union Park; furnished or unfurnished; I'll rent at some price. Address F 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER CLARK, furnished or unfurnished rooms, to gentlemen or ladies, with references, with use of parlor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping. 63 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms and a single room; also large barn to rent. 289 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, for ladies or gentlemen; room and board, $5 per week; no other boarders. 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; BATH-ROOM and all modern improvements; clean, new, and neat, and kept so. Cars and omnibus pass the door. If you want comfort, address N 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board. Address B 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AND LODGING, at 25 and 50 cents per day. Apply at Room No. 11, third floor, 177 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, NEW rooms, unfurnished, to gentlemen or ladies, with references. Price moderate. Will be ready Sept. 1. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED BEDroom suitable for two gentlemen, in a private family, (brick house) 83 South Peoria-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—6 OR 8 ROOMS, AS SUITS TENANT, for housekeeping or office, on second floor of 287 West Madison-st. Inquire there.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE FRONT ROOMS on 2d floor; parlor and bedroom on 1st floor; furnished or unfurnished. Call for three days, 800 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 245 WEST MADIson-st.; unfurnished rooms, northwest corner Madison and Green, by D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE AND OFFICE room. Inquire at 119 East Randolph-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—$12 A MONTH—REAR OFFICE OR sleeping-room, 14x15, with water, second floor; also, desk-room, at 185 Washington-st. Apply at Room 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON THE SECOND FLOOR AT 71 Monroe-st., near State. Price moderate. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH LOFT ON THE OLD City Hotel corner, southeast corner Lake and State-sts., with use of steam elevator. Lofts heated by steam; stairways on both Lake and State-sts. Apply to PAGE BROS. & CO., Lake and State-sts.

TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A LIVery and boarding-stable, in good location. Will accommodate 100 horses. Apply to J. B. CRAWFORD & CO., 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY STONE BUILDING, 40 by 50 feet, with or without steam power; situated on the corner of Washington and West Water-sts. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of T. R. ARMSTRONG, 256 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, suitable for saloon and boarding-house, No. 242 Clinton-st., near VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BARN WITH FOUR stalls, gas and water, and coachman's room, furnished, 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—THE BEST FRUIT STAND IN THE city, at 274 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR, with power, in my factory on State-st., near Fifteenth. L. C. BOYINGTON, 753 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ON LONG LEASE—LARGE boarding-house and saloon. No. 257 South Canal-st., opposite the depot; a rare chance.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a house of medium size; must be in a good location, and contain modern improvements. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO COMFORTably furnished rooms centrally located and suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold water in room preferred. Address with lowest terms Box 386, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, South Side, first or second floor, by gentleman and wife. What is most wanted is a quiet home among first-class people. Our references are unquestionable. Address J 34, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TO rent, with board, furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen. House first-class, with modern improvements.

216 FULTON-ST.—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT front room, furnished, with board; also, two other front rooms, furnished, with or without board.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER ANN—BOARD, and large front room with closet, for gentleman and wife; house pleasant and shady.

409 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with board; single room for gent, and day board.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—CHOICE OF FURNished or unfurnished rooms, with good home-like board; large front room and one adjoining, well furnished, for four gentlemen.

620 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE FURNISHed front room, with board for gentleman and wife or two gents; location desirable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD, $14 and $16 each for two; every modern convenience; new house and fine croquet grounds.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, east of Union Park, and convenient to street cars. Address J 88, Tribune office.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

454 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT rooms, with first-class table.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of front rooms handsomely furnished, to rent, with board; hot and cold water; also pleasant rooms, double or single; references required.

959 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Pleasant second story front, with alcove, and back room, suitable for 4 or 5, furnished, with board.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of three furnished rooms, one a parlor with bay-windows; on the first floor; suitable for a family or two or three single gentlemen.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER Twenty-sixth-st.—Board and room for one gentleman in elegantly furnished house.

North Side.

279 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST.—3 LARGE NICELY furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a private family; new house, quiet neighborhood, one block from Wells-st; 'buses running to South Side. References given.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A quiet, genteel home in a private Episcopal family where there are no boarders. Answers will please be explicit. References unquestionable. Address WALTER F, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENTLEman, wife, boy 5 years old, and servant; rooms must be well furnished and table good; must be in good location and without other boarders in the house; for these accommodations am willing to pay a fair price. Address, stating location, price, &c., K 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—ALCOVE OR LARGE SOUTH ROOM, unfurnished except carpet; West Side; for gent and wife. Address J 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A QUIET FAMILY OR boarding-house by a young lady; West Side preferred; not to exceed $7. Address V 66, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—DWELLING-HOUSE, not to exceed $10,000 cash. Address N 69, stating size, location, etc., Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME CITY PROPERTY FOR FARMS in Illinois, not far from city, worth $30,000 and $60,000. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM 10 TO 40 ACRES IN THE TOWN of Worth, for a cash customer. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE WORTH $12,000; lot of 30 feet on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., in part payment. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED AS TO the whereabouts of Mr. E. J. Riley, of California, who has mysteriously disappeared. His friends feel anxious, as foul play is feared. Any information will be thankfully received or liberally rewarded. Address K 33, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS and clothing salesmen to go into a growing town and start with a new house. Address, with photo and reference, stating salary expected, age, married or single, &c., HAMILTON, MILLIKEN & CO., Traverse City, Mich.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience in a bank, and who is quick and accurate in figures; reference required. Address N 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY, 14 TO 18 YEARS OF age, living at home; must be bright and willing and write a fair hand; wages, $7 a week to commence with. Address, in own handwriting, V 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—COLLECTOR; MUST BE WELL ACquainted with the city, active, and trustworthy. WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

WANTED—25 STONEMASONS AT JOLIET. INquire corner of Jefferson and Ottawa-sts.

WANTED—TWO CABINET-MEN, TWO PAINTers, three oil-finishers, one grainer, and one varnisher. Apply at 211 and 213 Monroe-st. SWAN, CLARK & CO.

WANTED—10 GOOD LATHERS ON ANN, NEAR Madison-st.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER; A FIRST-CLASS general workman. Apply to A. H. HENNEGEN, 192 Clark-st.

WANTED—BOYS OR YOUNG MEN TO LEARN sign painting and all kinds of ornamental, including landscape. Apply at M. S. P. Co.'s shop, 28 South Market-st.

WANTED—PRESS-BOY, ONE WHO CAN GET forms ready on Gordon and Liberty. J. C. DRAKE, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER. APPLY AT 2 West Madison-st. at 9 a. m.

WANTED—FOR A FEW WEEKS, A FIRST-CLASS negative retoucher. Apply at 556 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fare paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. E. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN; WAGES $2 PER day; board, $4 per week; free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, stone quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, and 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (IRISH) TO WORK in a saloon; must make himself generally useful; don't need to understand the business. Apply at 98 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE TO work in a store; one acquainted with the furnishing goods business preferred; give reference, and address Y 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 MEN ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING goods, and 1 with $200 capital as partner in a cash business paying from $5 to $10 per day. 375 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED — AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., men to engage in easy business; farmers preferred; big pay. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Agents.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, $2.75 per day; 3 farm hands; 25 for sawmill. ANGELL & COAKE, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN FOR A light business in the country; $30 to $40 a week. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED — CANVASSERS FOR THE LIGHT-Running Domestic sewing machine in the City of Chicago. Also, agents for different parts of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, to whom special inducements will be given. E. PHILLIPS, General Manager; G. W. BARRY, City Manager, 74 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BOY OR YOUNG MAN FOR BANK-messenger; one who can speak German preferred. Address K 37, Tribune office, giving age and reference.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR A PLEASANT business that will pay them $75 per week, to call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 24 North Canal-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO KITCHen-work; also, a second-girl, at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl in small family. Inquire 95 Myrick-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 164 West Adams-st., Saturday, Aug. 9.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 382 Fulton-st.

WANTED—IN FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, A servant to do general housework; none but a first-class girl need apply; wages $4 per week, and 50 cents per week extra, payable at end of every six months, if you do your work well. Call at Room 10, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework; reference required. Apply at 376 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family cottage house; good wages. No. 818 Washington-av., corner Leavitt-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL that can cook, wash, and iron and come well recommended, 561 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL FOR KITCHEN and laundry work at 880 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK. 818 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 75 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family at No. 1067 Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. References required.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE out of the city for a few weeks to take care of a child 1½ years old. Call at 1428 Prairie-av., between 7 and 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, TO TAKE A CHILD to her home. Inquire of J. TEMPLE, Clarendon House, Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A HEALTHY WET nurse. Call at 736 Michigan-av. between 11 and 1.

Laundresses.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS shirt ironer, either by the day or week. Ogden House, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BINDERY-GIRL THAT CAN FOLD, stitch, and cover pamphlets. J. C. DRAKE, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—3 SPINNERS, WAGES $3 PER DAY. Address PITTSFIELD WOOLEN MILLS, Pittsfield, Ill.

WANTED—BOOK-FOLDERS AT 264 ILLINOIS-ST.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, AN EXPERIENCED saleswoman for notion department. R. H. McDOWELL, corner Halsted and Adams-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $500 TO take the place of a retiring partner in an established manufacturing business; good profits; other business the reason of selling. Address B 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WANTED TO ASsist in an all cash established retail business; pays good income for two and can be increased; $800 cash required for half interest. Address S 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WITH $3,000 to $5,000 cash, to take an interest in a legitimate and established business; sales aggregating $100 per day now, and can be increased to $300 when fall goods arrive. The best of reference required and given. Address V 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000; SUCCESS guaranteed; satisfactory references given. Room 8, 157 Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE OVER $200,000 worth of legitimate office business on hand, paying large commissions; must have a partner immediately; must have $1,000 cash, and be familiar with office work. Address N 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN THE REAL estate brokerage; no capital required. Address V 53, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established manufacturing business for sale. Inquire of E. W. HAND, 155 Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER—I WILL GUARANTEE A PARTNER to double the amount invested every year. Inquire of BROWN & HORTON, 149 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, TO increase the manufacture of Bishoprick's infallible baking powder. Address Bishoprick's Baking Powder, 111 West Fifth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH IN A well-established business that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be readily increased by the help of a live man. Address R 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 CASH, IN REAL estate and house agency; best chance out for an active man. 185 South Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y. ENGLISH and French. School for young ladies under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. The Fall Term begins the second Wednesday in September. For circulars address MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNdale, Mass. 10 miles from Boston, on Boston & Albany R. R. Advantages: Location and appointments unsurpassed. Tried teachers in every department. Students fitted for Boston University. Four years Classical course in the Seminary. Special advantages for music, modern languages, and painting from nature. Aim: Thorough culture—true womanhood. Next year begins Sept. 25, 1873. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, THE BEST BOARDing School in the Northwest for training boys for college or business. Call at the bookstores for catalogue or address IRA W. ALLEN, Lake Forest, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOgy. For catalogue, and June entrance examination papers, address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 25, 1873.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—1 COOK STOVE (NO. 8) AND UTENsils, 2 parlor stoves, 1 bedstead, 2 springs, 2 mattresses, 1 extension and three kitchen tables, dishes, tubs, willow crib, etc. Will sell all together or separate, at a bargain if taken to-day. Call at 388 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—REAL LACE curtains, large and of very elegant design, fixtures included, $20 each pair, at 573 West Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR ONE WEEK, SUFFIcient bedding for 150 or 200 temporary beds; mattresses and pillow-ticks unfilled. Address T. B. MONTGOMERY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THORoughly acquainted with the grain and commission business, through long experience in this city, desires an engagement as bookkeeper with some good house in that line. Is a practical accountant and can furnish very best recommendations. Address, giving name, K 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some mercantile business as collector, shipping clerk, or assistant in office; good city references. Address N 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH AND PRACtical bookkeeper and correspondent of long experience in this city desires a situation with some good house, either as accountant or cashier. Address V 68, Tribune Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD CIVIL ENgineer of 30 years' experience, to do office work. Address V 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has done some special work for an A No. 1 insurance company, and is a good diagramist, wishes an engagement. Will commence at moderate salary. Address V 54, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED plow-maker; can make patterns for any kind of plow. Best of references. Address T F C, Box 250, Bloomington, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WOOLEN MANUFACturers—Wanted, a situation as carder and spinner, by a man of 15 years' experience. Address V 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work under instructions in a book and job office; has worked seven years on newspapers. Address V 58, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, AS coachman, in a private family; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver. The best of reference. Address K 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THOroughly understands the care of good horses and carriages; is a careful driver, with good city reference. Address E 24, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TENOR SINGER IN a quartette choir. Address T 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS porter in a wholesale house, or employment of any kind; is well educated, good penman, and not afraid to work. Address W 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as general house servant. 230 West Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl, to do second work in a respectable American family, or will cook, wash, and iron in a small family. Good references. North Side preferred. Please call for two days at 27 Huron-st., corner Kingsbury.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to take care of one or two children. Address MISS J. BULLARD, 330 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Please call at 276 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small family, who has had full experience in housekeeping. Apply at 890 West Madison-st., basement door, this morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR second work in a private family or respectable boarding-house. Please call at 228 West Monroe-st., in the forenoon.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Refers to last employer. Inquire at 223 South May-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, as housekeeper for a gentleman's family. Apply at House of Friendless, corner Twentieth-st. and Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY IS IN DISTRESS for a home; has one child; wishes to keep house for some honorable widower or single gentleman. Address Y 37, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS retail cashier or bookkeeper. Address T 49, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PORK-PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE, AT Eureka, Ill., situated on the junction of the T., P. & W. and C. & P. & Southwestern Railroads. Switch connecting with both roads. Hogs 50 to 75c per 100 lbs under Chicago. Freights south same as Chicago, and to Chicago 15c per 100 lbs. Capacity of house, 250 to 300 hogs per day. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years. For further particulars apply to A. O. CAMPBELL, 156 Washington-st., Chicago.

A BARGAIN—MACKENZIE & GITTINS, LIQUOR-dealers, 138 Lake-st., corner Clark, wish to dispose of the whole or half-interest in their business; have a wholesale and retail trade; the chance and location is a good one; reason for selling, dissolution of partnership; we mean business; capital required not very large.

A GOOD, PAYING OFFICE BUSINESS FOR SALE. Rare chance to make money with a small capital. 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

A STEAM FLOUR MILL, AT MONEE STATION, Will Co., Ill., for sale or one-fourth of its real value if bought for cash. For particulars, call at office of SCHRADER BROTHERS, 129 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

BOSTON CARPET-CLEANING WORKS FOR SALE, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., together with good-will, 5 years' lease of building, boiler, engine, shaftings, pulleys, carpet-cleaning machine, horse, wagon, harness, and all tools; patent for the whole State, or for city only; will sell very low. This is a good chance for a business man with small capital. Call from 10 to 12, or 4 to 6. A. N. HANKINSON.

GROCERY STORE TO RENT, WITH STOCK AND fixtures, in one of the best locations in the City of Chicago; reasons given for selling out. Address for one week, T 50, Tribune office.

I HAVE ON HAND A GREAT VARIETY OF EXcellent business chances, namely: Drug, hardware, cigar, and confectionery stores; two fine and well-paying grocery stores; desirable sample-rooms, oyster-saloons, etc., and a number of boarding-houses, and the best boarding-houses, etc.; all good, reliable, and in the best locations; can be bought at bargains. Call at 79 Madison-st., Room 12, office of J. G. Hustagh.

KIMBALL & EVANS, 126 DEARBORN-ST., MAKE a specialty of selling business interests, and have a great variety on their books to select from. No charge to parties seeking business.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class bakery and confectionery for sale; good business; rent low; a chance seldom met with. Reason for selling going to Europe. Address I W, Box D, 110, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

MARKET FOR SALE DOING A GOOD BUSIness; first-class customers; low rent for a term of years; will bear investigation. Address MARKET, care of Carrier No. 46.

MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS CHANCES WILL find it to their advantage to investigate some good ones at the office of CHEESEMAN & CO., Room 6, 70 East Madison-st.

PATENT-RIGHT FOR SALE, ENTIRE OR BY States; article pays 400 per cent; sells rapidly. D. STONER, 126 South Clark-st., Room 50.

RARE CHANCE—STOCK OF BOOKS AND STAtionery, wall-paper, fancy goods, notions, etc., in a flourishing town of 10,000 inhabitants; an old and well-established business, doing a cash business of over $20,000 yearly; stock new and fresh. Terms easy. SHANNON & TRIPPE, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

THERE IS NO USE TALKING; IF YOU MEAN business and can command $2,000 come straight to my office and don't be afraid. Uncle Sam has been kind enough to give me a monopoly; pays 300 per cent., and ready cash sales. Now, I must have the man and the money, and I will guarantee we shall drive four-in-hand inside of 60 days. Call and see me, at my office, No. 167 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO A PERSON WHO WISHES OR IS WILLING TO go to Canada and Europe, and can command $1,500, a fortune can be realized. This is a surety and a chance met with only once in a life-time. Address F 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WHO CAN COMMAND $1,500, to take a half interest in two business places, already established, paying well. Particulars at interview. Call at Room 5, 167 South Clark-st.

$25 A DAY CAN BE EASILY MADE BY ENergetic young men that are willing to canvass a first-class selling article in the country; every farmer will buy it; sells for $5; only small capital required in cash. Call at 167 Clark-st., Room 5. Call for PALMER.

$100 WILL BUY THE HALF INTEREST OF A business that will pay $200 a month. 154 Madison-st., Room C, Major Block.

$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD bakery, good locality, with horse, harness, wagon, etc. For further particulars address N 45, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-av.: a pocketbook containing a sum of money and some papers, which the owner can have by applying at 904 Michigan-av., proving property and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—AT TRACY-AV. GROVE, WASHINGton Heights, a dark gray horse and an open democrat buggy. T. T. VIRDIER.

LOST—ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, WEDNESday evening last, a gold bracelet, chased. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 134 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 5, BEtween the Union Stock Yards and Adams-st., one large ledger, of no use to anyone but the owner. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the Evening Journal office. JESSE ADAMS.

$5 REWARD—LOST BETWEEN ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad depot and Clark-st. an insurance memorandum book, two envelopes with deed and contract, and two or three policies and other papers. A reward of $5 will be paid by returning the above to CHAS. H. DUENSING, 323 West Chicago-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WILCOX & GIBBS NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING machine, silver-plated, with extension top and cover; cost $75; equal to new; price, $35. 7 Eighteenth-st.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE, IN complete order, for $25, cost $65; also, a couple of late improved Singers at half the usual price. 328 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Offices, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—ON TUESDAY LAST, FROM A FARM in Cicero, one roan horse, stiff in fore legs; one black horse, and one bay mule. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving them at Stanger's factory, corner Peoria and Harrison-sts.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN FARRALL, a stone mason and flute player, by his son. Address JAS. FARRALL, Post-Office, stating where to find him.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Third Day's Racing of the Buffalo Meeting.

Gloster the Winner in the 2:24 Race.

St. James the Winner of the 2:30 Race.

Programme of To-Day's Races.

THE TURF.

THIRD DAY'S RACES AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The races postponed from Thursday on account of the rain took place this afternoon. The weather had entirely cleared up, and was all that could be desired. The attendance was hardly so large as on Wednesday. The postponement Thursday was the subject of much unfavorable comment among those who neglected to post themselves, and the Association came in for a good deal of adverse criticism. It was wholly unwarranted, as the rain had rendered the track unfit for racing, and the Association, in ordering the postponement, consulted the almost unanimous wish of the horse-owners, nearly all of whom strenuously urged the postponement. It had an important bearing on the 2:24 race, for which J. G. Brown was the favorite in the pools on Wednesday night, and continued so until it was known that a day of rest was to intervene, enabling Gloster to recover from the terrible work he did in the 2:21 race. It was not thought possible for him to trot a hard race on the day following such a struggle as that in the first two heats with Camors and Fullerton, and, though Gloster then for the first time showed great speed, it was too much to expect him to hold up to it in

THE 2:24 RACE.

So soon as it became known that the race would go over until Friday, Gloster was made the favorite, selling even against the field, in which were J. G. Brown, Susie, Hotspur, Crown Prince, Maj. Allen, Derby, and Ben Flagler. Among the entries were Chicago and J. W. Conley, but both were drawn. The eight starters made up a splendid field of horses, and it was not difficult to foresee some fine sport before the $10,000 was captured. The inside place fell to Maj. Allen, Derby, Hotspur, Brown, Crown Prince, Flagler, Susie, and Gloster getting places as indicated.

First Heat—At the third effort a good send-off was given for all except Hotspur, who was four lengths in the rear, but trotting to suit Doble, who nodded for the word. The work was cut out by Allen, Derby, Brown, and Susie, who traveled together to the turn, where Allen made a bad break and fell to the rear. Just then Susie collided with Brown, taking him off his feet and breaking his sulky so badly that Lewis dared not try to do more than save his distance. Derby and Susie kept on, the former beating her six lengths to the quarter in 37¼ seconds; Flagler third, Gloster at his wheel, and Brown going very slow a long way behind. Derby kept his place to the half in 1:11¼, leading Susie four lengths, with Flagler and Gloster fighting for third. The pace was hurried beyond here, Susie having come to Derby's wheel at the third quarter, where Gloster, who had beaten Flagler, was a close third. Susie got away with Derby on the home stretch, but now Flagler shot past Gloster and Derby, and had headed the mare when he broke and galloped over the score two lengths in front of Susie, to whom, however, the heat was given. Time, 2:26½. Derby was given second place, Flagler third, Gloster fourth, Crown Prince, Hotspur, Allen, and Brown trailing behind. Lewis had sent Brown along very fast the last half-mile in order to avoid being shut out. He charged Susie's driver with running into him, but it was evidently unintentional, and no penalty was inflicted.

Second Heat—The result of the first heat changed the betting, the field now selling favorite at 100, while Gloster brought 50. Susie, Derby, and Crown Prince made the turn together, leading Brown a length, and Gloster at his flank. The two latter overhauled them, and at the quarter, in 37¼, there were five horses abreast, and all struggling for the lead. Gloster and Brown did the best trotting, and they seesawed back and forth all the way to the half, in 1:12¾, where Gloster only had his nose in front of Brown, and Susie was three lengths back, with Hotspur at her shoulder. The race to the third quarter was very exciting between Gloster and Brown, who swung for home perfectly even. Susie had worsted Hotspur, and now put in a bid for the leadership. The three had a hot time of it, but Gloster had too much speed for them, and took the heat by a length in 2:24¼, Susie beating Brown half a length. Allen a close fourth, a length better than Crown Prince, Flagler sixth, Hotspur seventh, and Derby last.

Third Heat—Gloster was now the favorite at two to one against the field. This time both Major Allen and Brown laid at him all the way round. There was a length between them at the quarter, where Gloster led, in 37 seconds. This he had increased to two lengths at the half in 1:12, Allen having as much to spare over Brown, and Hotspur a close fourth. Brown now rushed matters, and forced Allen to let out a link toward Gloster, who broke at the third quarter and fell back on even terms with the other two, Hotspur being but a length behind. The race home was very fast and exciting. The three head ones trotted abreast for about twenty rods at a killing pace, and neither seemed to have an inch to spare. As they neared the distance, Dan Mace had Allen next to Gloster, and Lewis was plying the lash to Brown on the outside. The latter found the company too hot and dropped back half a length, the other two fighting abreast. They kept so to the wire, where Gloster's head showed just a trifle in front as they crossed the score in 2:23¼. He actually seemed to have won, because he had the longest body, for the sulkies were on a dead line. Brown was third by half a length, Hotspur fourth by two lengths, while Flagler, Crown, Prince Susie, and Derby were badly strung out.

Fourth Heat—This time it was Allen and Hotspur who went for the favorite. He beat Allen a length to the quarter, in 37 seconds, Hotspur only a neck behind. Then Allen lapped Gloster, while Brown and Susie came abreast with Hotspur, the three being even with Allen's shoulder. Gloster pushed on and got a length's lead, which he held to the half in 1:14, Allen, Brown, Hotspur, and Susie all bunched together. The big bay in front held his own to the third quarter, where Allen, Hotspur, and Brown were a length apart. As they chose positions at the head of the home-stretch Doble drew Hotspur to the pole, and sent him along gamely. Allen had now come abreast with Gloster, and both were being urged to a very fast point. Both were quite ready to slacken up, and nothing but lash and voice prevented it. Ten lengths back of the wire Gloster went off his feet. The least particle of speed would have been enough to give Allen the heat, but he hadn't it in him, and the big son of Volunteer crossed the score on a tired gallop a short half length winner of the heat and race in 2:25½. Hotspur a close third, Crown Prince a good fourth, Brown fifth, Susie sixth, Floyd seventh, and Derby just inside the distance flag. Susie took second money, Allen third, and Derby fourth,—the latter saving his entrance, merely because of the rule which makes a horse second in one heat alone, though it be a slow one, better than one who come in third in every heat. Thus, the poorest horse in the race got a portion of the purse.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, Aug. 8, '73.—Purse $10,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:24; $5,000 to first, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, and $1,000 to fourth. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

Alden Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	4	1	1	1
T. S. Carpenter's b. m. Susie	1	2	7	6
D. Mace's ch. g. Major Allen	7	4	2	2
A. E. Brown's b. g. Derby	2	8	8	8
Alex. Lewis' b. g. Brown	8	3	3	5
Budd Doble's b. g. Hotspur	6	7	4	3
Geo. N. Ferguson's g. g. Crown Prince	5	5	6	4
J. J. Bowers' g. g. Ben Flagler	3	6	5	7
W. H. Crawford's b. g. W. Conley	dr.			
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Chicago	dr.			

Time—2:26½, 2:24¼, 2:23¼, 2:24½.

NOTE—Since the above was written, the judges have declared Derby distanced for running in the fourth heat. This gives the fourth money to J. G. Brown.

THE TWO-THIRTY RACE

for a purse of $10,000, also excited strong interest. The withdrawal of Brother Jonathan, Manhattan, Red Wing, and Plato, left six to start, among these Castle Boy, the winner of the 2:30 race at Cleveland, where he trotted in 2:24½, was a strong favorite at odds of fifty to thirty against the field, which was St. James, his Cleveland antagonist; Annie Collins, Star of Philadelphia, Cosette, and Lady Barker.

First Heat—They were started away well together at the third attempt. Castle Boy, St. [illegible] Collins led off together. The [illegible] James three lengths to the quarter in 37 seconds; Collins a good third, Star of Philadelphia close at hand, and Cosette and Barker further back. A very bad break by Castle Boy caused him to be pulled almost to a stand-still, and put him back to fourth place, St. James leading one length at the half in 1:15, Annie Collins second, and one length over Star of Philadelphia. After Castle Boy had settled, he was sent along very fast, and worsted Star and came to Collins' wheel, when he again broke, and again fell back to the fourth place. St. James and Annie Collins had a pretty race to the last turn, where they were neck and neck, Star five lengths back and leading Castle Boy a length. Annie made the work warmer on the home-stretch, and was fairly out-footing St. James, when she broke near the wire and lost the heat, St. James getting it by a length in 2:27¾. Star and Castle Boy had a tussel for third, and both broke, the latter getting third by five lengths, Star fourth, Cosette and Lady Barker badly behind.

Second Heat—Still the betting ever clung to Castle Boy, continuing him as the choice at 100 against 90 for the field. St. James led to the quarter in 37¾, a length better than Annie Collins, who was four lengths ahead of Castle Boy. Then the favorite did some trotting, and, carrying Annie to a break, passed her and came within two lengths of St. James, as he made the half in 1:14. Then the Boy burst out with some fine speed, which took him to the leader's wheel very quickly. St. James wouldn't have it so, and opened out half a length of daylight. Annie Collins had meanwhile resumed third place, and as they passed the last quarter the three were a length apart, St. James leading, while Cosette was a dangerous fourth. After they were headed for the wire she flashed out, and did some very rapid stepping. First Collins and then Castle Boy yielded to her, and she seemed to be worsting St. James, when she made a break, and he beat her a length for the heat in 2:26¾. Castle Boy, who also broke just back of the wire, was second by half a length, having taken advantage of Cosette's break. Lady Barker only a length behind, Star fifth, and Annie Collins last.

Third Heat—Budd Doble took Roder's place behind the Castle Boy, not because it was thought Roder was not driving to win, but in the hope that Doble's superior skill could prevent the bad breaks of the horse. It was of no avail. Doble managed to keep him on his feet long enough to reach the quarter, a length behind St. James, in 37¼ seconds, with Cosette a close third. Then Castle Boy made a break, and fell to the last place. Cosette made for St. James in fine style, coming to his wheel at the half-mile pole in 1:14, and his shoulder at the third quarter. All this time Castle Boy had been recovering lost ground, though he did not succeed in beating Lady Barker for the third place. The two were together, as Cosette and St. James turned for home, and were about four lengths behind. Castle Boy made a final effort to close upon them, but broke and fell back. Cosette, too, lost her footing and her place, and St. James seemed to have it all his own way, when a shout was heard in the crowded stands. Here was Lady Barker, coming for St. James as though he were on a walk, and she came with such a magnificent burst of speed that she collared him at the flag, and beat him a length in 2:26¼. Annie Allen a fair third, Castle Boy fourth, Star fifth, and Cosette sixth.

Fourth Heat—The astonishing performance of Lady Barker was regarded as an indication that she had just begun to trot, while St. James had got through. Accordingly the mare became the favorite in the pools, at $75 to $30. Everybody now supposed that the race must go to the longest stayer, and that fast trotting was done for the day. No one was prepared for the almost unparalleled exhibition which followed. The Judges were careful to give the horses a good send off at the third attempt, and then began one of the most stubborn and exciting struggles ever seen. St. James and Lady Borker started from the stand perfectly even, and both under good headway. They kept so to the turn, where the mare, having the pole, got around the quickest, and gained a length, but not for long. Before they got to the quarter, in 36 seconds, St. James had gone along again. Then his neck could be seen in front, then it couldn't, then Borker's nose was surely beyond as they shot by the half-mile pole in 1:11. Once more St. James rallied and came abreast, and after they had gone so for a short distance, the gelding gained and she had dropped back to his wheel at the third quarter. He kept her there for a little while. When they were half over the stretch she drew upon him, and came to his shoulder. The excitement was intense, and 10,000 spectators sprang to their feet to watch the struggle. Fifteen lengths back of the wire the two were neck and neck, their sulkies almost rubbing wheels. Just then St. James went off his feet, and made three or four jumps, which lost him no ground. The mare held to the pace until within four lengths of the wire, when she too broke. Van Ness caught the gelding neatly and brought him back to a trot just as his fore-feet touched the wire, and got him there first by less than a length, in 2:23½. Cosette six lengths back, and Annie Collins, Castle Boy, and Star coming in in the order named. After a consultation, which lasted some minutes, the judges awarded the heat and race to St. James, Lady Barker getting second money, Castle Boy third, and Annie Collins fourth.

REMARKS.

Thus ended what is generally conceded to be the finest day's racing ever seen in Buffalo. The equine heroes of the meeting so far are Gloster and St. James, though Lady Barker is hardly less famous. Gloster, 7 years old, is by Volunteer, out of a mare by Stockbridge Chief. Previous to this race, his best record was 2:27¾. St. James is 7 years old. He was sired by Bay Champion, and of a partly thoroughbred mare. His first public race was trotted July 4, 1872. Lady Barker is 8 years old. She is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of a mare whose pedigree is unknown. She is regarded as a mare of great promise and value.

SUMMARY.

Same day—Purse, $10,000, for horses that never beat 2:24; $5,000 to first, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, $1,000 to fourth; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

F. Van Ness' b. g. St. James	1	1	2	1
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Barker	6	4	1	2
M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy	3	2	4	5
W. H. Crawford's br. m. Annie Collins	2	6	3	4
J. M. French's b. m. Cosette	5	3	6	3
J. K. Leavit's b. g. Star of Philadelphia	4	5	5	6
J. McKee's b. g. Brother Jonathan	dr.			
A. Patterson's br. s. Manhattan	dr.			
B. Mace's b. s. Redwing	dr.			
D. Mace's g. s. Plato	dr.			

Time—2:27¾, 2:26¾, 2:26½, 2:23½.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

In the pools to-night Goldsmith Maid sells at 100 to 3 against the field. Neither Lucy nor Fullerton will start, as the former is lame, and the latter has gone to Utica. This leaves only American Girl and Jim Irving to trot against the Maid.

In the 2:40 race Clementine is the favorite at slight odds against the field.

THE TRIGGER.

SHOOTING-MATCH AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Aug. 8.—A shooting-match was held here yesterday between Hoagland of Omaha, and Quimby of New Jersey Won by the former.

Fall of a Bridge near Joliet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 8.—Brandon's bridge, across the Illinois & Michigan Canal, a mile south of this city, broke down late this afternoon from the weight of a drove of Kansas cattle passing over it. Some thirty head were submerged in the canal, but none were drowned. Several of the cattle had their horns broken off and were otherwise slightly injured. They got out of the canal without assistance, and were wild with fright. A driver was run over by them and slightly injured.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The assessment of Madison County, Ill., has just been completed, and is as follows: Personal property, $3,126,240; lands and improvements, $6,659,600; town lots, $2,608,650; railroad property, 455,862. Total, $12,850,352. Last year's assessment, equalized, was as follows: Personal property, $2,370,732; lands, $4,980,577; lots, $2,005,665; railroad property, $447,478. Total, $9,804,452. Increase over 1872, $3,045,900.

Attempted Assassination.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Officer William Terry, of the mounted Metropolitans, was arrested to-day, charged with attempting to assassinate District Attorney McKay, last night, in Carrollton. Terry snapped a pistol twice at Maj. McKay, and fled.

A Doctor Exonerated.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—The Coroner's jury in the case of A. B. Hummler, a machinist, who came to his death through the effects of chloroform administered by Dr. W. H. Mussey, returned a verdict that, in administering chloroform, Dr. Mussey used all due care and skill.

Prize-Fight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Butt Cavanagh, of Providence, and Johnny Madden, of New York, fought a prize-fight yesterday at Mountain View, N. J. Nineteen rounds were fought, Cavanagh winning.

The Iowa Storm.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 8.—The storm last evening was the severest experienced here for twenty years. The rainfall measured four inches in two hours. The damage done to the streets is estimated by the City Council at between $15,000 and $20,000. Down Seventeenth street the water was waist deep, sweeping the sidewalks, walls, and gutters to common ruin.

The damage to individual property was also great; roofs were lifted, parts of buildings blown down, turrets and chimneys toppled over, shade-trees two feet thick twisted from their roots, glass fronts blown in, goods in cellars flooded, gardens ruined, &c., enough to amount to many thousand dollars more.

The City Council will hold a special meeting to-night to devise means for repairing the damages.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Northern Iowa--Prospects in Other States--An Immense Grain Yield--Ravages of the Grasshoppers in Portions of Iowa and Minnesota.

The reports from all sections of the Northwest regarding the crops indicate a most bountiful harvest. In Minnesota and Wisconsin, the yield is literally immense. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce are already alarmed about their capacity to store the 40,000,000 bushels of surplus grain they calculate upon seeking a market there. A special committee have had the matter under advisement, and have anxiously inquired of the railway and elevator companies what extra provision can be made to meet the emergency.

The subjoined reports from the northern portion of Iowa may be taken as an index of the product of the whole State:

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

BLAIRSTOWN, Aug. 8.—Barley all cut and stacked. Some pieces were blown down by storms. The grain is a little shrunk. Wheat is about half cut, and is shocked about as fast as cut. In some pieces the berry is a little shrunk, but it is now evident that the crop will be a fair average. Oats good and heavy. Corn heavy and good.

NORWAY, Aug. 8.—Wheat and small grain about here is better quality and more abundant than last year. Harvest more than half through with. Corn crop good, but not extra so.

QUARRY, Aug. 8.—Small grain most all harvested. Quantity fair, quality good. Corn looks well.

MONTOUR, Aug. 8.—Harvest is pretty well advanced. Wheat is very good; will average about 16 bushels per acre. Other small grain first-rate. Corn is backward, but will be a fair crop with favorable weather.

TAMA, Aug. 8.—Heavy crop of wheat, oats, and barley, and corn fair. Weather fine.

NEVADA, Aug. 8.—Wheat harvested; not good; a half crop. Oats good. Corn, three-fourths crop.

CALO, Aug. 8.—Wheat, half crop; oats good; barley, half crop; flax good; corn, half crop, so the farmers say.

STATE CENTRE, Aug. 8.—Early wheat blighted badly; late wheat will average about 15 bushels per acre. Oats and barley good. Corn will be good; big crop with a favorable fall.

MARSHALL, Aug. 8.—Wheat turning out better than expected. Quality good; average in quantity. Barley poor; light yield; part will not grade over No. 3. Corn—prospects of early planted good; late poor. Not more than half as many acres as last year. Oats good.

BERTRAM, Aug. 8.—Wheat will go about 20 bushels per acre; oats 50.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Aug. 8.—Small grains and corn good.

MT. VERNON, Aug. 8.—Wheat about twenty bushels per acre. Oats fifty. Prospects fair for a good crop of corn.

LISBON, Aug. 8.—Wheat and oats good. Corn good, if favorable weather.

TIPTON, Aug. 8.—The crop of small grain in this vicinity will be over an average. The prospect is fair for an average corn crop.

STANWOOD, Aug. 8.—Wheat harvested and good. Oats good. Barley poor. Corn good.

CLARENCE, Aug. 8.—Wheat all cut; will be shrunk to about half a crop. Oats poor; struck with black rust. Barley, poor quality, and will be a light yield. Corn is suffering for rain, and unless we get rain soon will not be half a crop.

LOUDON, Aug. 8.—All small grain good. Corn crop will be big.

WHEATLAND, Aug. 8.—Barley poor. Wheat good. Oats first-rate. Fair prospect for corn.

DEWITT, Aug. 8.—Wheat more than an average, both in quality and quantity. Oats stand light, but quality good; half crop. Barley an average crop, but quality very poor; crop secured. Corn suffering from drought.

ANAMOSA, Aug. 8.—Harvesting is in full blast. Wheat is yielding splendidly. Oats and corn doing nicely.

LAW MOOR, Aug. 8.—Barley half a crop. Oats good. Wheat very good. Farmers well pleased. Corn looks well. All small grain harvested; about half stacked.

CHELSEA, Aug. 8.—Wheat scabbed; average 13 bushels per acre. Oats very heavy. Barley said to be good. Corn wants rain.

BELLE PLAIN, Aug. 8.—Prospect for a large crop of wheat, of good quality. An average crop of oats and barley. Corn backward if frost does not come too early; will have an average crop, but not so large as last year.

WOODBINE, Aug. 8.—Wheat about harvested. As a general thing, good. Expect more than an average. Other small grains good. Corn bids fair for an overwhelming crop. The grasshoppers came in millions, and did much damage.

LOGAN, Aug. 8.—Wheat good. Most all cut. Will average 18 bushels per acre. Oats heavy. Corn splendid.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Aug. 8.—Think wheat in this county will average about 14 bushels per acre; large amount sown. The corn crop is very heavy.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 8.—Harvesting is nearly over. A fair yield of wheat, oats, and barley is expected. Corn is looking very fine.

DUNLAP, Aug. 8.—Wheat and other small grain little more than an average. Corn good at first, but the grasshoppers destroyed it.

DOWVILLE, Aug. 8.—Wheat crop very fine; average, twenty-five bushels per acre. All cut and shocked without rain. Barley nearly a total failure. All blighted.

ARCADIA, Aug. 8.—Wheat and oats all in shock. All crops are A No. 1.

WEST SIDE, Aug. 8.—Everything about the average.

DENISON, Aug. 8.—Weather favorable for harvest. Large bulk of wheat cut. Excellent yield. Oats and corn good.

CARROLL, Aug. 8.—Crops of all kind in good condition and looking nice. Harvest progressing, and will be nearly through this week. Wheat is a good crop this year.

SCRANTON, Aug. 8.—Wheat is better than was expected at the commencement of harvest, not being damaged as bad by scab as was thought. Other small grain good. Corn looks well.

GLIDDEN, Aug. 8.—Wheat about half cut. Smooth wheat badly blighted. Farmers do not count on more than half-crop. Other kinds will do better. Oats fair crop, but not cut yet.

NEW JEFFERSON, Aug. 8.—Wheat and oats are a heavy crop. Best quality and yield of wheat for five years. Corn is very promising.

OGDEN, Aug. 8—Wheat nearly all cut. Probably an average crop of all kinds of grain.

GRAND JUNCTION, Aug. 8.—Wheat is all harvested; yield a little above an average; quality good. Oats good. Corn promises well.

DELMAR, Aug. 8.—Corn is looking well. Wheat and oats are not as good as was expected.

BRYANT, Aug. 8.—Barley all in shocks or stacked. Wheat all cut and shocked. Oats nearly all cut. Barley is poor. Wheat and oats about the average crop. Corn looking good.

MAQUOKETA, Aug. 8.—Wheat nearly all in the shock and in good condition. Stacking not commenced. A few fields are blighted a little, but the crop will be better than last year's. Oats mostly in the stack, in good condition, and a good crop. Corn is looking as well as last year at this time.

MONMOUTH, Aug. 8.—Wheat nearly cut. About half crop. Quality good. Barley cut and stacked. Oats look well, with a prospect of good yield. Corn good.

CENTRE JUNCTION, Aug. 8.—Farmers report the crop of small grains to be good. Wheat will yield at least twenty bushels per acre. Corn promises A No. 1 crop.

ONSLOW, Aug. 8.—Wheat crop, good yield, though some blighted. Oats good. Corn very good. Not much barley raised here.

LYONS, Aug. 8.—The condition of wheat is good average crop, twenty bushels per acre. Oats light. Barley average crop. Corn doing well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 8.—The farmers of this section are now in the midst of their wheat harvest. The most of the grain has been cut and considerable sheltered. Owing to the backward spring, wheat came on a little later than usual, but accounts from all parts of Northern Wisconsin agree that the yield will be considerable above the average. The weather is all that harvesters could desire, though unless we get rain soon the dairying interest will suffer, as feed is drying up rapidly.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—Half the crops in Rock County, southwest corner of the State, were destroyed by grasshoppers during thirty-two hours' ending midnight the 31st. They came from the South, extending nearly across the county. In LaVerne and Beaver Creek settlements they filled the air and covered grain and vegetables so that, as far as could be seen, the country was a dull black color, not one green blade visible. A heavy rain with strong wind stopped the devastation, and carried the main body northwestward. First sown wheat is little injured. Late sown wheat and oats are nearly all taken. Corn is stripped of its leaves, and vines and vegetables are much injured. Around LaVerne not more than one-fourth the grain is left for harvest. The grasshoppers are still numerous, but it is to be hoped that their worst is done.

"SAUCE FOR THE GANDER."

A Characteristic Letter from Treasurer Spinner to a Mutilator of Legal Tender Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Spinner has addressed the following letter to the Cashier of a New England bank:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst. was received yesterday by the Adams Express Company. There came inclosed, as therein stated, two United States legal tender notes, one of the denomination of $500 and the other $100. Both these notes are entirely new, having never even been folded, and are perfectly clear, being without spot or speck. For some bad purpose, probably a fraudulent one, with a view to the raising of other United States notes of smaller denominations to the stature of these, more than one-tenth of each has been scissored out with a clean cut. Under the old regulations of the Treasury Department, which existed for more than ten years, these two notes could have been redeemed for only nine-tenths of their face value. Sixty dollars would, under the old rules, have been deducted for mutilations. These rules, unfortunately for the Government, have been lately modified, so that this penalty cannot be enforced. Under this more than generous modification, you claim to have returned to you United States notes of like denominations, under Government contract at the expense of the United States. The charge to the Government by the Express Company for their transportation both ways would be $1.20. For the dog-days, I consider this request decidedly cool. First, you or your client willfully mutilate clean new notes, and then you ask the Government not only to replace them with other new, unmutilated notes, to be in their turn, for aught I know, mutilated and returned with a like request for other new notes, but to pay the expense and run the risk of transportation both ways. This, to my mind, is piling it on pretty steep. You not only burn with a hot iron, but ask the burned one to pay for heating the poker. If you will turn to the 58th section of the National Banking law, you will find that if any person had treated any two of your bank notes in the way these two United States notes have been treated, you could recover by action, in any court having jurisdiction, $50 for each of mutilations. Now, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Ought not the perpetrators of these mutilations be made to respond in like manner? Under the circumstances, it has been concluded that the notes shall be retained at any rate until the pieces that were cut out of them shall be returned to this office, and until the apparent fraudulent or malicious mutilation shall have been satisfactorily explained to the Department. Very respectfully yours,

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of United States.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.99	70	85	N., gentle.	.27	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.00	72	80	N. E., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.00	71	80	N., fresh.	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.00	70	85	N. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.99	69	75	N. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.00	69	75	N. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 75.
Minimum thermometer, 65.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Buffalo	30.04	67	N., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Cairo	29.99	77	S., light.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.12	68	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	30.00	69	N. E., gentle.	.27	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.98	79	S. W., light.	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	29.95	73	Calm.	.04	Clear.
Davenport	29.95	78	N. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.11	73	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.99	67	E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.02	68	N. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.06	60	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Fort Garry	29.71	69	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	29.92	82	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.00	76	S., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Marquette	30.05	58	S. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.06	63	N., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Omaha	29.89	78	Calm.	.01	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.71	69	S. E., fresh.	.19	Fair.
St. Paul	29.95	75	E., gentle.	.....	.....
Toledo	29.99	72	E., fresh.	.01	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—For the Northwest, and thence to Missouri, low barometer, southerly winds, high temperature, and cloudy weather will prevail, with occasional rain. For the Upper Lakes, variable southeasterly and northerly winds, increasing cloudy and warm weather tomorrow, with falling barometer. From the Ohio Valley to Tennessee, southeasterly winds, warm, and partly cloudy weather, with local storms. For the Gulf States, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, high temperature, and local storms. For the South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, warm and generally clear weather. For the lower lakes and Middle States rising barometer, lower temperature, westerly winds, occasion rain, and generally clearing weather. For New England, northwesterly winds, lower temperature, and generally clear weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 8, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	14 ft. 6 in.		7 in.
Cincinnati	11 ft. 10 in.	3 in.	
Davenport	3 ft. 3 in.		1 in.
Keokuk	2 ft. 11 in.		2 in.
Leavenworth	5 ft. in.		
Louisville	5 ft. 5 in.		3 in.
Memphis	11 ft. 7 in.		9 in.
Nashville	2 ft. 8 in.		4 in.
*New Orleans	9 ft. 9 in.		
Omaha	8 ft. in.		4 in.
Pittsburgh	4 ft. 4 in.		9 in.
Shreveport	12 ft. in.	2 in.	
St. Louis	12 ft. 10 in.		4 in.
St. Paul	5 ft. in.		2 in.
Yankton	9 ft. 1 in.		

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer, Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Cincinnati Annual Exhibition.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Consignments of pictures and other works of art have reached the Custom-House here this week from London, Paris, and Dusseldorf intended for the approaching Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. It is now certain that this Art Department will far surpass any of its previous efforts. Besides liberal European contributions, the first artists of this country and prominent art dealers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have agreed to show their best pictures. Besides, the private galleries of those cities will also make liberal contributions. Space for 400 fine engravings has already been secured.

A Valuable Manuscript Lost.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 8.—The manuscript book reported burned in Dr. Woods' library at Brunswick was a copy of the famous Hokluyt manuscript, long supposed to be lost, but discovered by Dr. Woods, in 1869, in the library of Sir Thomas Phillips. This Dr. Woods was preparing for publication by the Maine Historical Society, and its appearance was watched for with extreme interest by scholars here and in Europe, as it gives details of the earliest English settlements in America, and shows them to have been on the coast of Maine. Woods' comments on it had consumed four years of labor, but it is not imposible to replace it.

Honorably Acquitted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—The wife of Cassius Claxton, living in Henry County, was awakened a few nights since by a man named Payne attempting to get in at a window. Mrs. Claxton seized a pistol and shot Payne through the head, inflicting a fatal wound. Mr. Claxton has been tried and honorably acquitted.

A Ferocious Dog.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 8.—While Officers Jennings and Hearty were conversing last evening, a dog owned by the latter attacked Jennings. The animal was beaten off, when he jumped at his owner, catching him by the neck and cheek, and inflicting fearful and probably fatal wounds.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—An unknown man, while bathing alone to-day at Broad Cut, one mile north of the city, sank and drowned before assistance could reach him. His body has not yet been recovered.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Steamships Russia, from New York, Atlas, from Boston, and Hibernian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

Progress of the Philadelphia Oarsman.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Cloud, the Philadelphia oarsman, passed this city, en route to New Orleans, at 3:30 this afternoon.

QUINCY.

Escape of Prisoners--Ordinances Passed by the City Council.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 8.—Anton Meyer and George Williams, two prisoners confined in the County Jail,—the first for robbing freight-cars on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, and the other for a burglary committed at Colchester,—escaped, last night, by cutting through the cell-door and a heavily-barred window in the outer wall, and have thus far eluded pursuit. The prisoners were awaiting trial at the next term of the court, and, it is thought, were furnished with tools by outside parties implicated in the freight-car robberies.

The City Council last night passed an ordinance granting to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road the right-of-way along the levee, to form a connection with the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Road. The Council also passed a new water-works ordinance, and work will be resumed at once and completed before cold weather sets in.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Steamers leaving this port for Europe during May, June, and July, carried 18,533 cabin passengers, an excess of 500 only over the corresponding months in 1872.

Cubans of this city are preparing another expedition to land arms and ammunition on Cuban soil by the steamer Virginius. It is said this is to be the largest one yet attempted.

The Sanitary Superintendent reports finding, in a large malt-house in this city, some 10,000 cases of tea, the cargo of the ship Petersburg, which was wrecked off the Bermudas. This tea has been submerged several months, and was soaked with salt water. It is now proposed to wash and dry this tea, mix it with other tea, and then put it upon the market. The Superintendent adds: "The endeavor of the owners to prepare this tea for the market I consider a most bare-faced swindle, and I respectfully recommend that this matter be referred to the proper authorities, to have this fraud prevented." The Board of Health has accordingly prohibited the sale of any deleterious preparation from which drinks are made.

Judge Pratt heard the argument to-day upon the application of the Tenth National Bank for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay the bank 242,579 for advances made to the Commissioners of the County Court-House. Decision reserved.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Gargan, who was found murdered at the corner of Spring and Greene streets, rendered a verdict that he was killed by Jerry Fuller and Charles Coburn. The latter was committed to the Tombs. The police are in search of the former.

FIRES.

A $5,000,000 Conflagration in London--Large Distillery Burned in Boston.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A large rice-mill at Stepney, a suburb of London, has been burned. The loss is $5,000,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—An old distillery building on Prince street was burned this morning. The loss is $65,000; insurance, $55,000—$5,000 in the America, of Pittsburgh.

Accidentally Shot.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 8.—R. D. Wilson, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, was accidentally shot and killed at the Hot Springs yesterday.

Adjournment of the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned this morning, to reassemble in Cincinnati on the 2d of December.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Valuation of Worcester, Mass.: $47,146,534.

—The new City Directory of Springfield, Mass., contains 10,083 names, and indicates a population of about 40,000.

—The Supreme Court of Errors, in Connecticut, has appropriately been called upon to consider a case of intoxication.

—St. Paul hadn't any balloon, but it let a man down from the fourth-story without one, and accomplished the same end.

—The LaCrosse Treasury got short of funds the other day, and the officers "pulled" the unfortunate women of the town, together with the keepers of the bagnios, the whole netting $336.

—It is stated that since the recoinage of light gold coins at the Mints, some $40,000,000 have been recoined, at a loss to the Government of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

—The wheat crop of this (Boone) County will vary greatly, some pieces which the bugs have attacked not being worth the cutting, while others turn out a fine crop of twenty bushels and upwards per acre.—*Belvidere (Ill.) Standard.*

—A farmer's wife, near Lisbon, Iowa, successfully rid the stable of chicken lice by setting fire to a little straw. Her husband saved a quantity of wheat, in a field adjoining the stable, but lost about a dozen stacks.

—It is said that 4,000,000 pounds of salmon have been caught on the Columbia River during the present summer. Seven companies are employed in the business, made up mostly of Sacramento and Yolo fishermen.

—An exchange has an article headed "What is a Western Man?" A Western man is a man who has enough y'east in him to "raise" the deuce, and a enough West in him to keep it up.—*LaCrosse Democrat.*

—Not until the 20th can men legally hunt for prairie-chickens in Wisconsin. Skunks may hunt for them at any time. As the skunks generally hunt while the chickens are young, they find more than the men do,—that is, if they find any.—*Waupun Times.*

—The Black River Falls (Wis.) *Banner* states that, on account of the hot weather a short time ago, the cranberry-crop will not be very heavy in that vicinity. The hot sunshine blasted the blossoms in some localities.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says of the mother of a lilliputian baby in that city, just leased to a showman: "Mrs. Orlanie is very fond of her little girl. Indeed, such is the strength of her maternal feelings that nothing but a financial consideration could induce her to part with the child."

—A Liverpool (England) lawyer is in a mental snarl, produced by the facts of a divorce case which he is conducting. His client, a Swede, married an English woman in Germany and went to live in England. The woman has now run off with a Russian, and the elopers are now residing in Italy. The mixture of nations is now crazing that solicitor.

—The worst of Minnesota's pests is at last among us, and clouds on clouds of grasshoppers are all around us; the air is filled with them, and the earth is covered with them. It is impossible to describe the injury they are doing to crops. The only word we have yet heard that approximates to the extent of this infliction was repeated to us last night,—awful.—*Rock County (Minn.) Herald.*

—It is rumored in Chicago that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has leased the Chicago & Iowa Road of Mr. Hinckley. If this rumor proves true, the through trains from Dubuque to Chicago via Illinois Central, Chicago & Iowa, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will not run by that route, leaving the Northwestern in possession of the only through line from Chicago to Dubuque, via Clinton, unless the Illinois Central will run a through train via Mendota. At present the rumor lacks confirmation.—*Freeport (Ill.) Journal.*

—Phineas Bean and Judith Snow, of Salisbury, N. H., were married in 1770. They had twelve children, winding up with twins. The tenth, now 84 years old, resides in Fisherville. His name is "O Israel." He is a very clear, bright old gentleman. His grandmother, the wife of Joshua Snow, was a celebrated midwife during the Revolution, and it was she who, when she took Daniel Webster, at his birth, into her arms, exclaimed, "I tell you this is a wonderful child." Her husband was out in the service all the seven years. It was the grandmother that gave the name, insisting upon the O.

—The Darlington (Wis.) *Republican* learns of a sad accident that occurred to a little 4 year old son of Thomas Lancaster, of Argyle. The child went into the grain, and when the reaper came along was just near enough to be caught by the sickle, but unseen by his brother who was driving. One leg was cut entirely off and the other was cut entirely through the bone, and only hung by a piece of skin on the back, and was amputated.

—"The Grasshopper Steamer" is one name given to Ames' boat at Northfield, Minn., which is propelled by setting poles operated by steam, and is designed for canal navigation. The idea originated, says the *Standard*, with Gen. Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, and not with his father, Capt. Ames, of Northfield. The plan works nicely on Cannon River, and bids fair to prove a solution of the problem as to the use of steam in canal navigation. In compliment to the inventor's father-in-law, and with appropriate reference to his "pushing" ways, the craft is formally named "Ben Butler."—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

—Mr. Anthony Jones has been appointed engineer to make the necessary surveys and prepare plans and specifications for the new railroad bridge across the Mississippi at LaCrosse, Wis. A contract has been made with the Bridge Company by the Receiver of the Southern Minnesota Road, and approved by the United States District Court, by which the toll on the Company's freight is fixed at 3¼ cents per 100 pounds. When the tonnage exceeds 11,000 tons per year passing over the bridge, the toll is to be gradually reduced until 600,000 tons pass in one year, when the toll is to be fixed at 1½ cents per 100 pounds. By this contract the Bridge Company agrees to begin work in three months, and complete the bridge by May 1, 1874.—*Dubuque Herald.*

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Congress to Be Petitioned to Authorize a National Public Railroad from the Metropolis to Chicago.

From the New York Herald, Aug. 7.

As the readers of the *Herald* already know, the merchants of New York have taken steps towards effecting a permanent organization for the purpose of co-operating with the Farmers' Associations of the West in securing speedy relief from the embarrassments to commerce arising from insufficient transportation facilities.

The shippers of Chicago are even more excited over the subject than the New York merchants, and, in canvassing the means for establishing a permanent reformation in the carrying trade of the country, they are quite in advance of their correspondents here. Various methods for securing the one great desideratum have been discussed, but until now no project has been put into definite shape. Below will be found the text of a memorial to be submitted to Congress at the next session. It is being largely signed by the heavy mercantile firms of New York and Chicago. Whether the plan which it presents shall meet with favor at Washington or not, will depend upon the manifestation of public opinion at large upon it, pending the introduction of a bill in Congress to sanction the scheme.

Politicians will do well to study this whole subject thoroughly, and then refrain from offering any opinion thereupon whatever until the popular voice shall have informed them unerringly which way the rising wind will blow:

THE MERCHANTS TO CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the several States named below, would most respectfully present this memorial:

During the winter months for years past there has been a pressing want of increased transportation facilities from the West to the seaboard. The railroad companies have been unable to receive and transport all the property offered them, and their inability to meet the demands upon them for transportation has induced them to exact largely increased rates of freight, with results alike damaging to the agricultural, manufacturing, and business interests of the entire country. The immense elevators and grain warehouses of Chicago have been (in mid-winter) filled to overflowing, compelling them partially to suspend business, so that the railroads bringing grain from the West to Chicago have been unable to unload their cars, and, consequently, they have been obliged to refuse transportation to their patrons. The warehouses in the country becoming full, farmers have, in many instances, been unable to find a market for their grain. This winter freight embargo has also prevented the Western pork-packers and provision dealers from realizing on millions of dollars' worth of property wanted in European markets. The impossibility of shipping said property when ready for market has resulted in severe stringency in money matters, deranging and damaging business, and causing financial embarrassment. We would, also, respectfully remind your honorable bodies of the rapid ingrease of population and of the agricultural growth and industrial pursuits of the vast territory (more than 600,000 square miles) between Lakes Michigan and Superior and the western boundary line of Nebraska, which, to a very great extent, is tributary to Chicago in all business matters, and through which city the major portion of the surplus products of that section of the country must pass during the season of suspended navigation of the lakes and rivers to reach the great markets of the Atlantic States and Europe. We have observed with pleasure the several propositions for enlarged and additional water facilities between the East and West, to mutually benefit the producers and consumers of our produce. But we are convinced that water routes alone, however improved and enlarged, will not fully answer the purpose desired. Especially in this northern latitude, where lake, river, and canal navigation is suspended for more than one-third of the year, which turns the entire transit business on to the present railroad lines, greatly overtaxing their rolling stock at winter rates of freight, the effect of which, as has been shown, is to check grain shipments to the East, thereby filling the immense grain warehouses in Lake Michigan ports, at long storage rates, with grain at low prices. The farmers who can hold their corn crop until the next spring can store it at home for the better rates at the opening of navigation; but those who cannot do so must often sacrifice their best interests to meet current expenses and payments; while, at the same time, the consumer at the East is obliged to pay prices out of proportion with those received by the producer, because the present facilities for transporting property are inadequate to move all that is pressing forward, and likewise insufficient to move the quantity demanded by the East.

What we need and must have, as it appears to us, to afford proper relief to all interests, is a double track railroad between Chicago and New York, to be worked exclusively in the tonnage business, at slow speed and cheap rates. This road, worked at about seven miles to the hour, would carry from Chicago to New York every year a tonnage equal to 450,000,000 bushels of wheat and return as many tons to Chicago. In case Congress is not prepared to order the construction of such a highway as a national public work, we humbly pray your honorable bodies to grant a charter for the construction of such a road, with judicious and proper restrictions as to capital stock, toll-rates, speed of trains, and impartiality in the reception and transportation of freight.

In the judgment of your petitioners said charter should require the Company (to whom it may be granted) to receive and transport over its line, with reasonable dispatch and at prescribed maximum and uniform rates of toll, all cars (whether loaded or empty) corresponding in gauge and construction with its own, or of a certain specified standard of construction. The charter, also, to require of the Company complete and full responsibility in the care and delivery of all property which it receives. The charter, also, to require the Company to make annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior of all its operations, including detailed statements of its capital stock paid in, its receipts and expenditures, and such other information as may be required by the said Secretary of the Interior; and that the Government, by order of the said Secretary or by vote of Congress, to have at any time the right to investigate all the affairs of said Company, for the purpose of verifying said reports or for other purposes. In the establishment of rates of toll for transportation, the Company should be allowed to exact only so much as will, in the judgment of its managers, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, produce a net revenue of not exceeding 12 per cent per annum on the actual cost of the road and equipment, and no dividends to be made exceeding 12 per cent per annum, any surplus earnings over the amount so divided being carried to a surplus account to be applied to future dividends, producing corresponding abatements in the traffic rates.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

How She Became Green.

Mr. Green was a good looking man, very—he dressed well—was well posted up in matters of business, and had the reputation of being a smart man. But Mr. Green had lived thirty years without a wife. It wasn't his fault, for he was fond of the society of the fairer sex; owned a fine house, which he rented for his board, and there were plenty of marriageable ladies in the village.

How happened it, then, that Mr. Green remained in a state of single blessedness? Want of courage. Mr. Green was a coward among the ladies. True, he could pick up a lady's handkerchief, hold a skein of yarn, or give his arm in the politest manner to escort a lady from church. He had seen at least a half dozen women he would have married, or who would have married him; but he never could muster sufficient courage to ask either of them whether she would or not.

One evening he was visiting at the window Smith's—*Widow* Smith—not twenty-six years had flown over her head, and yet she had been a widow three years, and had long put off her widow's weeds. She was pretty, had placed her only child beside her husband in the grave-yard, and sighed for a companion; and many a time had she remarked to her friends she wondered why Mr. Green did not get married. He was an occasional caller at her house, and would have married her at an hour's notice. But she did not know it. He had never whispered to her of love.

He could talk about the crops—the growth of the village—the industry of the young men, and all other matters which the widow did not care to hear about, but the "one thing" which would have struck her ear as the sweetest of sounds, he never mentioned.

On the evening in question, the widow was excessively annoyed by her domestics. Hardly was Mr. Green seated when Bridget made her appearance at the door.

"Mrs. Smith, if it plaze you," said the domestic, "will you look into the kitchen for a minute?"

Scarcely had Mrs. Smith returned, when the bushy head of John, the hired man, was thrust into the door, with:

"Mrs. Smith."

"How I hate the name of Smith!" said the lady.

Mr. Green's eyes dilated for a moment—he opened his mouth and exclaimed in hurried accents:

"Make it Green, ma'am—make it *Green!*"

And in less than a month there was no "Widow Smith" in our village.

A Cruel Ornament.

A new and cruel invention at Long Branch is the intrduction of living butterflies into the center-pieces of flowers, which usually adorn the middle of the table at the fashionable dinner and supper parties. The poor insects are fastened by a fine wire, which is passed through their bodies, and concealed among the flowers. The convulsive quiver of the expanded wings, as the tortured butterfly struggles in its dying agonies, is supposed to represent charmingly the graceful wave of the same above some freshly-opened flower.

The Shah and the Venus of Milo.

When the Shah visited the Louvre he had an arm-chair placed before the Venus of Milo, and "when he was seated," writes a correspondent, "the pedestal on which she stands was made to revolve on a pivot, thus revealing to the Persian monarch her every beauty." His criticisms revealed the connoisseur, not only in sculpture but in women.

DEATHS.

FRISBIE—Rodney F., son of M. L. and A. W. Frisbie, aged 12 years, killed on the C., B. & Q. R. R., Aug. 8. Funeral service at the residence, Sunday, Aug. 10, at 1 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

MOSS—Thursday, Aug. 7, Alice Taft, youngest daughter of W. P. and the late Penina W. Moss. Funeral at 10 a. m., Saturday, Aug. 9, from 28 [illegible]-st., near Centre-st.

RYAN—At her residence, Thursday, Aug. 7, at 1 p. m., Catherine, wife of Thomas Ryan, of consumption. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 9, by cars to Calvary Cemetery at 1 o'clock p. m.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

WILSON—On the 6th inst., Frankie, infant twin son of W. F. and Ida A. Wilson, aged 2 months and 12 days.

WILDE—On the 8th inst., at 5 p. m., at 211 South Peoria-st., city, Ellen Surgan Wilde, wife of Joseph Wilde, aged 37 years. Notice will be given when funeral takes place.

☞ Beloit, Wis., papers please copy.

SMALL—The funeral of Hugh A. Small will take place from his late residence, 311 Calumet-av., to-day (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

Cottage Grove & Egan-avs,

AT AUCTION,

Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,

On the Premises.

Being Sub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 42, Ellis East Addition: Lot No. 1, 50x110 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. 2, 50x125 feet to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage Grove-av., 125 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, and are very valuable for business or speculative purposes.

TERMS OF SALE—$500 deposit at time of sale, [illegible] on delivery of deed, [illegible] Oct. 1, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. An abstract of title will be furnished for each lot. Sale absolute.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

CHOICE

SOUTH SIDE

Residence Property

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11,

AT 4 O'CLOCK.

ON THE GROUND.

1 Lot fronting west on Langley-av., being Lot No. 4 in Sub. 13 and 16, in Block 1, in Cleaverville Add., 45x150 feet to a 25-foot alley.

3 Lots fronting on Oakwood-av. Boulevard, being in Lot 8, in Block 2, in Cleaverville Add., 25 feet each by 175 feet deep.

3 Lots fronting north on Union-av., being in Lot 5, in Block 6, in Cleaverville Add., 25 feet each by 125 feet deep.

3 Lots fronting north on Union-av., being in Lot 11, in Block 6, in Cleaverville Add., 25 feet each by 125 feet deep.

6 Lots fronting south on Union-av., being in Lots 12 and 13, in Block 3, in Cleaverville Add., 27 feet each by 160 feet deep, more or less.

5 Lots fronting south on Forty-first-st., being in Lots 10 and 11, in Block 6, in Cleaverville Add., 25 and 27 feet each by 175 feet deep.

3 Lots fronting south on Forty-first-st., being in Lot 5, in Block 5, Cleaverville Add., 26 and 27 feet each by 175 feet deep.

2 Lots, Nos. 17 and 18, except east 40 feet, in Block 4, Cleaverville Add., 189 feet on Union-av. by 18 feet on Vincennes-av.

3 Lots fronting on Johnson-place, being Lots Nos. 7, 8, and 9, in Sub. of Lot 22, in Ellis' East Add., 25 feet each by 119 feet deep to 16-foot alley.

TERMS OF SALE—⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Purchaser to assume all taxes and assessments for 1873. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale. Abstract will be furnished for examination only. Sale will commence on Langley-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,

Auctioneers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.

Valuable Suburban Property

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

We will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August next, on the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., that valuable Property, containing 25 acres, on Rock Creek, adjoining Kalorama on the west, Georgetown on the north, and overlooking Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington City, and the Potomac River. [illegible] There is also a valuable stone quarry, which has been, and can again be, worked to advantage. This entire property is well worthy the attention of speculators.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

For further information inquire of EVAN LYONS, [illegible] Water-st., Georgetown.

DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SATURDAY'S SALE

OF

Household Furniture.

Call and see our Large and Assorted Stock of

FURNITURE,

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Show Cases, Carpets, Mirrors, Rogers' Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

OPEN & TOP BUGGIES,

Double and Single Harnesses.

On SATURDAY, August 9, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

Extensive Sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

SATURDAY, August 9, at 9:30 a. m. Parlor Sets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Marble-top Sideboards, [illegible] Walnut Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Comodes, [illegible] Extension Tables, Chairs, Office Desks, Show Cases, [illegible] rors, Chromos, Sofas, Lounges, Spring Beds, [illegible] tresses, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Dining-room and [illegible] Furniture. Also, elegant Velvet and Brussels [illegible]

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

SECOND-HAND GOODS,

Furniture, Carpets, Plated Ware, Beds and Bedding, &c., &c., at Auction, THIS MORNING, at [illegible]

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

MORTGAGE SALE AT AUCTION OF

GROCERY STOCK & FIXTURES,

At 21 and 23 South Canal-st., THIS MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 68 South Canal-st.

AUCTION THIS MORNING, commencing at [illegible] m. Will sell fine Parlor and Chamber Sets [illegible] Household Furniture of all descriptions, [illegible] steads, Bedding, Carpets, Sewing Machines, [illegible] a fine line of Office Desks and Chairs. [illegible] serve, to make room for large consignments.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Salesrooms, Bowen's Block, 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Piano Forte, Parlor Organ, and [illegible] chandise, on Saturday, August 9, at [illegible] o'clock, 17 Randolph-st.

VOLUME 26.

REAL ESTA[TE]
SOUTH P[ARK]
Location for a "Ro[me]"
CENTRAL [illegible]
HUMBOLDT [illegible]
WASHINGTON [illegible]
FOR SA[LE]
Choice Acre P[roperty]
160 acres in Sec. 13, 37, 13
105 acres in s. w. 1/4 Sec
40 acres in Sec. 25, 37
Western-av.
40 acres in Sec. 25, 37, 13,
40 acres in Sec. 10, 37, 13,
80 acres in Sec. 25, 37, 13,
Also Block 3, Krueger's
30, 37, 14. By C. C. TH[AYER]
Real Estate Auctio[neer]
186 [illegible]
FINE RESI[DENCE]
AT KENW[OOD]
FOR S[ALE]
The residence of John [illegible] corner Forty-seventh-st. [illegible] is offered for sale on very [illegible] The lot is 169½ ft. front by [illegible] 20-foot alley, is beautifully [illegible] shrubbery and flowers, and [illegible] to barn and wells. House lig[hted] wells and a cistern on the p[remises] [illegible] apply on the premises [illegible] av. Chicago.
FOR SALE OR E[XCHANGE]
An excellent farm, co[ntaining] [illegible] hundred acres, situated [illegible] consin Division of the N[orthwestern] Railroad, 22 miles fro[m] [illegible] This farm can be conve[rted] ed into two or more fa[rms] [illegible] be sold or exchanged [illegible] erty, in whole or in part [illegible]
JONAS HUTCH[INSON]
At Manufacturers' Na[tional Bank]
TEXA[S]
RAVENSW[OOD]
80 ACR[ES]
Fronting the C. & M. R. R. [illegible] Bay Road. Very choice and [illegible] sale at a bargain by C. C. THA[YER], Real Estate Auction[eer], 186 Ea[st] [illegible]
FURNITUR[E]
Furniture Sa[le]
THE LAR[GEST]
BANKRUPT FURNITU[RE]
Of H. Liebenstein [illegible]
MUST BE CLOS[ED]
218 WABAS[H]
MERCHANT TAIL[ORS]
A WO[RD]
To Those Who Possess Co[mmon Sense]
In order to make room [illegible] and Winter Goods, we w[ill] selling (until Sept. 1, 187[3]) Spring Stock at very low [illegible] assortment on hand is c[illegible]
WM. H. GRU[illegible]
107 South C[lark-st.]
Methodist Chu[rch Block]
EXCURSION[S]
Grand Pleasure Excursion to [illegible]
PEERLE[SS]
No Cattle Carried o[n]
DISSOLUTION NO[TICE]
DISSOLUT[ION]
COPARTNER[SHIP]
BAROTHY & G[illegible]
SHIRTS.
IT WILL PAY [illegible]
SHIR[TS]
WANTED.
Hair Wo[rk]
WANTE[D]